# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 222

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY


COPYRIGHT 1932 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

**Legion Sees Bonus Demand**

**Britain Scores Bond Triumph**

**Chicago Fights a Capone Idea**

**Inca Rulers Were Big Bosses**

**Pacific Mountain Is All Wet**

WASHINGTON leaders of the American Legion believe the rank and file will force the organization to demand immediate cash payment of the veterans' $2,200,000,000 bonus certificates when Congress meets in December. The question is due for decision at the Legion national convention at Portland, Ore., Sept. 12-15. So far 14 states have instructed for the bonus, two have opposed, five decided not to take action. Washington opponents find that one-fourth of all money collected from taxpayers now goes to veterans—about $1,000,000,000 a year. The term "veterans' racket" has come into use. And the great need of an early and sane solution of the matter is seen in the slogan already being made to crack like a whip—"The veterans versus the country."

¶ Britain has a notable experience in converting war loan bonds amounting to £2,086,977,258. Bonds bearing 5 per cent interest are sent in and exchanged for others at 3½ per cent. The banks offered their surpluses so that bonds could be redeemed on demand. In a few weeks 88.6 per cent of the bonds is cheerfully exchanged and only 2.3 per cent of the owners ask redemption. Results show confidence and resourcefulness that inspire the leaders. This is a striking example, says Neville Chamberlain—it encourages the whole world.

¶ Chicago Milkwagon Drivers' Union redecorates with steel doors, steel screens, shatter-proof glass, and an arsenal. The union will not tamely yield to the efforts of gangsters to take over control and levy tribute on its 7200 members, as some of Al Capone's former lieutenants have succeeded in doing in other unions. "Public Enemy No. 1" is in Atlanta prison, but new forms of evil he originated appear to thrive. The unrespected, untrusted but glittering Capone furnishes youth with one of its two most devastating current examples. The other is that of the respected, trusted public official who accepts huge sums from kind friends and calls it O. K.

¶ Germany feels its political struggle tautening between Adolf Hitler and Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense. Denied the Chancellorship, Hitler states that when he comes to power he will first remove von Schleicher, with whom he has appeared to have a friendly understanding. The Minister, himself head of the Reichswehr, opposed suppression of Hitler's Brown Shirt troops. Germany, cool under the circumstances, follows a contest of hidden moves which, in the end, may even see both regulars and irregulars under one command. But as yet there is no assurance that Herr Hitler would be the commander.

¶ The Hispanic-American conference at Washington gets a solution of the great riddle of the Inca civilization. Dr. Victor A. Belaunde of the University of Miami (Florida) and the University of Lima (Peru) explains how human material, unpromising in its parts, could yet build the vast Inca empire. The Indians, then as now, were lazy and idle, but the Inca rulers were true psychologists who organized and directed these Indians in working wonders. If the Inca princes had survived they would belong to the economic royalty today—would be running railroads and stamping out steel.

¶ England sees a strike threaten to involve its vast cotton industry, in which are 500,000 operatives. The Northern Counties Textile Trade Federation calls for the abandoning of machines on Aug. 27 if in the meantime the mill-owners do not alter their determination to end the agreement on hours and wages. The schedule in dispute has been in force for 10 years. Talk of ultimatums, walkouts and lockouts in the great mill districts! It sounds as if the jolly days of good times and fierce fights had come back again.

¶ Aerial photography scores new triumphs. At last the land is viewed in maps that enable tax boards to read at a glance a true tale of values. Hereafter every efficient assessor may have to have an airplane—but not, of course, to lift taxes sky-high.

¶ The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey reports startling underwater discoveries on the Pacific coast. Just north of Monterey Bay the Survey ship Guide plumbs a submarine valley three miles long, one mile wide, and 1200 feet deep. A submerged mountain 7000 feet high, which was once a volcano, is found 50 miles southwest of San Francisco. The delighted and enterprising San Franciscans would probably add the cone-shaped peak to the delectable hills of their peninsula except for a puzzle in the salvaging process: They'd have to drain the Pacific—and where would they throw all that salt water?

## *Areas Mapped From Airplanes Prove Aid in Tax Equalization*

### *Not Only Brings Out Lines Sharply, but Often Discloses Property Not Assessed—Modern Methods Cut Cost to Negligible Point*

By SYDNEY O. BONNICK
Aerial Photographer

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Aerial photography has advanced rapidly in methods during the last few years due to improvements in equipment and the advance made in design of planes and engines.

Today photographic mapping may be done hundreds of miles from the base, and with planes of high cruising speed considerable time may be saved in covering the area.

Development of photographic equipment has kept pace with engine and aircraft development. Where 10 years ago we operated with plate cameras, capable of handling possibly 48 plates during a single flight, now the cameras used for mapping employ roll films on which 100 or more exposures may be made. An unlimited number of exposures can be made on a single run, operating as long as light will permit. It is easy to make 800 exposures on a single mapping flight.

One of the most valuable applications of aerial photographic surveying is its use for tax equalization and re-assessment. When a taxpayer comes in to protest his new assessment, and claims that his neighbors are assessed at a lower figure then he, an aerial map of the whole community is the best argument to convince him that the taxes are equalized and that his assessment is just.

For such a map will show with a photographic accuracy of detail that none can deny, every advantage or disadvantage in the location, size and development of each parcel of property assessed, in its relation to every other parcel. This is the basis of determining true value factors for the even distribution of tax assessments.

The basis of an adequate tax equalization program is an aerial photographic survey. This survey is a completely detailed map composed of a series of photographs taken from an airplane over the area surveyed, each photograph being fully corrected with respect to a ground control, and all brought to a common scale so that they may be perfectly matched together.

The scale of the finished map is large enough to permit an accurate plotting of all property lines, and from it may be read the location and size of houses and barns, roadways, trees, waterways, character of vegetation, slope of land and drainage—

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

## BANKER FAVORS RIGID SCRUTINY OF ALIEN BONDS

### Would Bar Issues of All Countries With Paper Now in Default

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 16—Underwriting of foreign loans is essentially a "public utility," and, therefore, should be rigidly safeguarded, Mr. Leland R. Robinson, New York investment banker, told the Institute of Politics at Williams College today.

American investors holding more than $15,000,000,000 of depreciated foreign paper, excluding short-term loans, are victims of a "wild competitive scramble for profits," Mr. Robinson stated at a general conference on the present condition of the credit problem. Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics presided.

To prevent recurrence of similar maladjustments, the New York banker relies upon private initiative for the most part, rather than governmental regulation. He favors "orderly coöperation of American banking firms by agreement among themselves in originating and offering foreign loans."

Bankers must show leadership in formulating and enforcing higher standards in the business, he continued. Special requirements adopted by the New York Stock Exchange in 1925 for listing foreign government bond issues were commended, and their strengthening urged. Other stock exchanges, he said, should follow suit.

**Would Bar Defaulters**

With national exchanges linked in this way, Mr. Robinson proposes agreement among leading exchanges of creditor countries to bar issues of borrowers who have broken faith with investors.

On one point—foreign borrowing of political subdivisions—Mr. Robinson advocates supervision by central governments. Further coördination of work being done by the League of Nations and the Bank for International Settlements to protect governmental loans, rounds out his plan on its official side.

But no amount of protection can avail a public that remains gullible and misinformed, in his opinion. For this reason investors "must develop authentic sources of information and focal points, such as the English have in their Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, for prompt and effective action when their interests are threatened." Through more careful institutional and individual buying they must, he concluded, "do their

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## Support for Cash Bonus Gains Among American Legion Ranks

### Action at State Conventions Indicates Favorable Vote at National Gathering at Portland, Ore., Despite Opposition of Hoover

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Leaders of the American Legion are about convinced that they can no longer hold their rank and file in check, and that the demand this winter upon Congress for immediate cash payment of the bonus will have new force. This legislation would mean the payment of $2,200,000,000 from the United States Treasury, at a time of a phenomenal deficit, and over the protest of President Hoover.

The issue of "the veterans versus the country" is expected to be precipitated in the most striking form in which it has ever been raised. The belief that the American Legion at its convention at Portland, Ore., Sept. 12-15 will go on record for the cash bonus payment is based on the action of various state departments in committing their delegations to the convention to the proposal. So far 14 states have instructed for the cash bonus, only two have opposed it and five have decided not to take any action.

Although the action of the Legion is pretty well forecast, a popular counter-movement against the bonus, and against what has come to be described as the "veteran racket" has reached a new intensity. National organizations have been formed to block further payments to veterans. Out of every dollar now collected by the government from tax payers, 25 cents goes to pay benefits to veterans, it is stated.

Leaders at the national headquarters of the American Legion here who succeeded in lining up a majority against the demand for a cash bonus a year ago, following Mr. Hoover's dramatic trip to Detroit, are now convinced that they can no longer restrain their delegates. They can figure now where more than a majority of all the delegates will come from who will make the demand.

Of the 14 states and territories which have already voted for the bonus this year, one-half voted against it last year. As for Congress, the sentiment for the bonus is expected to be stronger.

While the American Legion's membership embraces only about 915,000 members of the more than 4,000,000 World War veterans, its influence on Congress is decidedly strong. In addition it is to be remembered that the Veterans of Foreign Wars, another large group, is definitely pledged to the cash bonus.

*Aviator Who Makes Junior Air Records*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROBERT BUCK
Taken as He Landed in Mexico City on Last Leg of Trip

## SOVIET PUTS GREAT HOPES IN TRACTORS

### Equips Cheliabinsk Plant to Turn Out 40,000 of 10-Ton Type Yearly

### ADDS TO INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES IN URALS

### Great Factory Covers Area of 55 Acres—Opening Is Set for Jan. 1, 1933

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHELIABINSK, U. S. S. R.—From Magnitogorsk, where the largest steel plant in Europe is growing up on the bare steppe, to Cheliabinsk, where the largest heavy tractor plant in the world expects to commence operations in the beginning of 1933, is a slow and tedious rail journey of 14 hours, indefinitely extensible if the train happens to be running behind scheduled time.

The intervening country between these two giants of modern industry makes the impression of being sparsely settled and undeveloped, affording a vivid contrast to the spacious size and modern equipment of the factories.

At Troitzk, the largest station between Magnitogorsk and Cheliabinsk, one had to pay three rubles, nominally $1.50, for a wheaten roll, less than a pound in weight, and eggs were priced at 80 kopecks, nominally 40 cents apiece: significant indications of the food shortage that prevails throughout the Ural region.

Cheliabinsk, which before the World War must have been a sleepy provincial town, with mostly frame and log houses, has been selected as the site of the largest plant of its kind in the world. The factory, which is located three miles away from the town and is now in the latter stages of completion, is being equipped to produce 40,000 tractors of the heavy 10-ton, 60-horsepower caterpillar type every year. While the caterpillar tractor is the model that is being followed, some changes have been introduced in the Soviet design, which employs a Diesel motor.

**Orders Switched to Germany**

The main buildings of the plant are laid out on a lavish scale and occupy a total area of 55 acres. Especially impressive is the huge assembly department, which stretches out for a third of a mile. Russia has already constructed two factories, in Stalingrad and in Kharkov, each capable of producing 50,000 two and a half ton tractors a year.

Construction of the Cheliabinsk plant has proceeded more slowly, partly because of difficulties in supply with high quality steel and other necessary materials, partly because there have been some changes in the ordering of foreign material, which involved delay in installation. Some orders which were originally designed for America were ultimately switched to England and Germany, where more favorable credit conditions were available.

The local factory newspaper Our Tractor, daily reckons how many days remain till the opening of the plant, which has been set for Jan. 1, 1933. However, a great deal remains to be done, especially in the equipment of the foundry and of the boiler plant; and it is this correspondent's impression that unless construction is rushed more effectively Cheliabinsk may repeat the experience of the Stalingrad tractor factory and of the Nizhni Novgorod automobile plant, both of which were proclaimed "finished" long before they were fully equipped and functioned very badly in the beginning as a result.

**Big in Military Sense**

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the factory will produce 10,000 or 20,000 tractors during its first year of operation, 1933. Judging from the experience of other plants and from present building difficulties, the first figure seems more capable of achievement than the second, and it is highly probable that the quality of many of the first tractors will leave much to be desired.

But it would be as hasty and superficial to write off as worthless a plant of such proportions and possibilities because of present defects in construction, or possible future defects in operation, as it would be to swallow uncritically at face value the ambitious, minutely planned schedules of construction and operation in which the Soviet Russian delights, but which are usually revised by circumstances.

No doubt, within a reasonable time, the logging camps of the Ural Territory and the Soviet North and the tough soil of neighboring Siberia will be deriving no little benefit from the 60-horsepower Soviet caterpillar tractors which will be streaming from the conveyor in the enormous assembly department of the Cheliabinsk plant.

And this factory has a very direct and obvious military significance. A factory that can turn out ten-tons tractors can very easily be adapted to the manufacture of tanks. Far removed from any frontier, located at a convenient railroad junction, with large sources of timber and metals in close proximity, Chelyabstroi, to give the plant its abbreviated Russian name, is a very important addition to the defensive as well as to the productive capacity of the Soviet Union.

## TWO PLATFORMS TO PUT W. C. T. U. ON STRONG BASE

### 500,000 Members Likely to Be Pledged to Aid Dry Candidates

By MARJORIE SHULER
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 16—Not one but two platforms are being drafted in the annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to put a firm foundation beneath the work of the 500,000 members of the organization.

One platform is being framed by a special committee on political strategy. Before going into a closed session of the committee, Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, national president, declared that "the Republican and Democratic parties have disfranchised dry voters by denying them an opportunity to go on record for the continuance of prohibition."

Mrs. Boole said that the action of the Allied Forces, headed by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, in coming out for President Hoover will not affect the intention of her organization not to indorse any presidential candidate. Although the women will not work for any candidate for president, Mrs. Boole admitted that President Hoover probably will get a large number of votes from dry women.

The platform which the committee is drafting is expected to com-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## BALDWIN PLACES UNITY OF EMPIRE AHEAD OF TRADE

### British Spokesman Denies Ottawa's Goal Means Policy of Isolation

By LLOYD ROBERTS
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16—The real success of the Imperial Economic Conference is not to be found in the trade agreements but in closer understanding and in recognition that "the ultimate goal is the spiritual unity of the British Empire," declared Mr. Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and leader of the British delegation at the conference, speaking as the guest of the Canadian Club at the Château Laurier yesterday.

Explaining that he was just "thinking aloud," and that "there are no hidden meanings," Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## WALKER MAKES FRESH MOVE TO DELAY INQUIRY

### Demands New Witnesses Who Would Indefinitely Prolong Hearing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has before him today the names of 26 witnesses who are wanted to testify before him in the ouster proceedings against Mayor James J. Walker of New York.

Twelve of these witnesses are asked by Mayor Walker for testifying on his behalf; 14 are requested by Mr. James E. Finegan, Brooklyn independent Democrat, who, with six other Brooklyn leaders, have filed charges against the New York Mayor, alleging general unfitness to hold the office he occupies.

Agreement with the Walker-Finegan requests would open the doors for the calling of an array of witnesses that would prolong the hearing before the Governor indefinitely.

The proceedings before Governor Roosevelt yesterday afternoon were replete with dramatic moments. There were exchanges between the Governor and Mayor Walker and his counsel, Mr. John J. Curtin, and between the Mayor and Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel for the Hofstadter inquiry.

Governor Roosevelt again reiterated his "public policy," that holders of public office be prepared to explain large cash transactions in excess of their salaries to which they may have been a party. This demand came during questioning of the Mayor about financial transactions by Russell T. Sherwood, alleged business agent of the Mayor, amounting to about $1,000,000. These questions had to do specifically with the stub of a check book which showed that Mayor Walker had made a payment of $7500 to the "unnamed person" who figured so prominently in the Hofstadter investigation and whose name has never been published.

"Did you read my decision in the Farley case?" the Governor demanded, sharply.

"I read your decision in the Farley case, but I don't regard that as an exposition of law," Mr. Curtin replied, "nor was it intended by you as an exposition of law."

"Perhaps you are right in not calling it a law," Governor Roosevelt said, "but you would also be right in calling it my policy in regard to this State."

## ENVOY OF JAPAN SEES MANCHURIA REGAINING ORDER

### Financing of Guerrillas by Chinese Likely to Cease, Matsuoka Reports

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, Aug. 16—Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, formerly vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway, who is to start shortly for Geneva as special delegate to the League of Nations, returned today from Manchuria following a lengthy tour of investigation representing Count Yasuya Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister.

Mr. Matsuoka predicted restoration of order within six months, chiefly because dissension in China will prevent further financing of the guerrilla bands which are still harassing the Japanese in Manchuria.

"Manchukuo has every prospect of success as an independent nation. However, if Japan's position that Manchuria is her life line is to be maintained, the Japanese must be ready to make every sacrifice to aid the new state's establishment on a lasting foundation," Mr. Matsuoka continued, and he reported Manchukuo finances improving, the income of the present fiscal year exceeding 80,000,000 yuan. Flood damage is not as great as reported and crops will be within 15 per cent of the normal yield, he said.

Changchun, capital of Manchuria, reports that Mr. George Bronson Rea, American adviser to the Manchukuo Government, is to go to Geneva shortly via the United States, leaving Yokohama Aug. 23.

Guerrilla activity in Manchuria is lessening somewhat with a series of attacks on industrial plants instead of railways as occurred last week. A big band of guerrillas attacked the Manchuria spinning mill at Laioyang, cutting telegraph and telephone services and doing some damage before the Japanese garrison repulsed them. A second band severed the South Manchuria Railway tracks which were repaired without delaying rail service.

Dairen reports that Mr. Ryohei Saito, new adviser to the Kwantung army, who arrived from Japan today, told the press that the Government would recognize Manchukuo before the League Assembly convenes in September. The statement cannot be confirmed here.

### Muto Gets Full Power In Manchurian Affairs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARBIN, Manchuria—News has reached Harbin from an authoritative source that the Japanese Government has appointed Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto as Governor-General of Manchuria, with power to veto any law or decree issued by the Changchun Government. It is stated that he will hold exactly the same position in Manchuria as the Japanese Governor-General holds in Korea.

But as such an appointment might not meet with favor among the foreign powers, it has been decided to call him Minister-Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchuria. But, according to reports, he will all the same be the actual ruler of Manchuria, and not only Mr. Henry Pu Yi but the whole of the Government in Changchun will be entirely subservient to him.

## Buck Arrives In Los Angeles; Sets Record

### Youth Establishes First Junior Speed Figure From Mexico City

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 16 (AP)—Robert Buck, Westfield (N. J.) boy flier, arrived here yesterday, setting the first junior speed record between Mexico City and Los Angeles.

Leaving Mexico City on Saturday, he covered the distance to Los Angeles in a flying time of 20 hours 35 minutes. It was the first flight by a boy between the two cities.

Buck left Yuma, Arizona, the last leg of his flight, at 9:40 a. m., and arrived here at 12:40 p. m. (Pacific standard time). He was forced down for half an hour at Palm Springs, in the desert to the southeast, when his motor began "acting up," but repaired it quickly and continued without mishap.

The youth recently set a junior speed record between Newark, N. J., and Mexico City, flying the distance in an air time of 24 hours, 9 minutes.

### Young Aviator Admired By Mexican Army Pilots

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO CITY—Very boy-like, but serious, Robert Buck, Westfield, New Jersey, aviator, saw to the care of his plane as it was wheeled into a hangar here at the Central Airport, after his flight from Newark to Mexico City, and then, stripped of his parachute and flying gear, fingered a letter handed him from his mother, that had been waiting his arrival.

The young flier covered the 2250 miles from Newark in 57 hours and 9 minutes elapsed flying time, including two night stop-overs at New Orleans and Tampico. His actual flying time was 24 hours and 9 minutes. He gained the admiration of the Mexican army pilots for his second major venture in junior aviation exploits, his first having been a coast-to-coast hop. He has been flying two years.

## THE MONITOR INDEX

TUESDAY, AUG. 16, 1932


General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 10
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 11

FEATURES

Radio Programs ..... 2
Events Tonight ..... 3
Educational ..... 5
Architecture—Home Building—Gardens. 6
The Home Forum ..... 7
The Healing Touch
Weekly Radio Column ..... 10
Chess ..... 11
Daily Features ..... 13
Editorials ..... 14


THINGS PRESENT

The Letters to the Monitor (on the Editorial page) are always worth reading, but the first two today are worth study.

Many a home owner will hope that the one who holds his mortgage will read the editorial, "Avoiding Foreclosure."

After reading the article on foreclosures, turn to the Architecture, Home Building, Gardens page and read what the Home Loan Bank has to offer. (Of course no garden lover misses the letters from our readers in "My Garden Hobby.")

The place which Walter Damrosch calls "a miracle of musical achievement in the woods of Maine," is described on the Educational page.

What was the treasured manuscript which Dickens would never allow to be published? See the Home Forum.

AND THINGS TO COME

We believe that Professor Carver's answer to the question: "Did prohibition beget the speakeasy or the bootlegger?" is one of the most important and useful bits of enforcement ammunition he has prepared for his "Prohibition Facts." Look for it tomorrow. And see to it that doubtful drys and wavering wets read it.

Among other good things, Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, Mr. Abbot's thrice-a-week "Watching the World Go By," the Aviation column, and Mr. Scroggins.

## Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

### *26—Has This Country Had Any Experience With the Swedish System?*

IT HAS, and the experience was disastrous. On July 1, 1893, South Carolina put into effect a state monopoly of the sale of liquor. Liquor was to be sold only in dispensaries under the control of the state. The management was put under a state board of control, with a State Dispensary Commissioner in administrative charge.

The plan had already been tried, with some success, in the small university town of Athens, Ga., which had copied it from the system which had been in operation since 1865 in Gothenburg, Sweden. A small university town, with no corrupt political machine, or a Swedish town where political machines have never flourished, may operate a dispensary system successfully. But where politics enters into the management of dispensaries, failure is certain.

South Carolina state politics, while not particularly corrupt, was intensely partisan. That being the case, the experiment was doomed from the beginning. There was open resistance to the law and much illicit selling of liquor. Before the enactment of the law there were 613 licensed saloons in the State and also the inevitable crop of speakeasies. The number of dispensaries open at any time never exceeded 146, but there seems to have been an increase in the number of blind tigers, speakeasies and bootleggers.

The dispensary system was for several years a football of politics. The administration got into the hands of politicians who used it to their own advantage. Things went from bad to worse until, in 1907, the system was abolished as a state system. Counties were still permitted to operate dispensaries. A few did, but, in 1915, state-wide prohibition closed them.

## *Von Schleicher, Political Soldier*

★ ★ ★

### *Germany Asks, Can General Control Hitler? Has Harmonized Civil-Military Authorities*

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
*Special European Correspondence*

Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, who is regarded as the real chief of the Government, and whose outspoken demand for military equality has stirred France, was, as a young man, a lieutenant in one of the most aristocratic regiments of the imperial army. His comrades were Lieut. Baron von Hammerstein, who today commands the Reichswehr, and Lieutenant von Hindenburg, the son of the President of the Reich.

We must not, however, be misled into thinking that he is merely a military man meddling with politics which he does not understand. He is rather a politician who happens to be a professional soldier. During the World War he was not to be found on the battlefield; attached to the headquarters staff, he showed himself to be an excellent negotiator between the civil and military authorities.

At the end of the war, when the revolution broke out, it was General von Schleicher who organized volunteer troops which restored order. He took an important post in the War Ministry, and 10 years later he was Director of the Ministry—that is to say, a veritable Secretary of State.

It would easily have been possible for him to have become Chancellor, but he preferred to retain personal control of the army as War Minister. His predecessor, Gen. Wilhelm Groener, displayed democratic tendencies, and made, from the political viewpoint, a grave mistake in endeavoring to disband the troops of Herr Adolf Hitler.

General von Schleicher saw that great use might be made of these irregulars. Indeed the question appears to be whether Herr Hitler can make more use of General von Schleicher than can General von Schleicher make of Herr Hitler. And the answer would seem to be that the military politician will obtain more from the pure politician than he will give. Will they march together, making mutual concessions? Or will General von Schleicher prove to be much stronger than Herr Hitler?

The chances are that, though their aims are in some respects similar, the General, a politician who stands above parties, will eventually subordinate Herr Hitler, a politician who depends on party, to his purpose. In his turn, will he subordinate himself to the monarchical régime? He is, as least it can be said, practical enough to recognize that he must proceed by stages.

Systematically the Reichswehr has been converted more or less occultly under Republican governments into a state within the state. Once he was in a strategic position, General von Schleicher acted as a kind of liaison officer between the Reichswehr and the Reichstag, and had confidential relations with President von Hindenburg.

It was not enough to conquer the military forces; it was also necessary to conquer the political forces.

Without entering in detail into the intrigues, the curious calculations, and the perplexing cross-currents of German politics—by which adversaries are changed into allies and allies into adversaries—it will be sufficiently clear that the main object in all the checkered and devious history of recent German politics has been to arrive at a concentration of national forces, with the chief of the Reichswehr as the real director; and to establish a strong government which will restore Germany to its old place.

## Oklahoma Officials 'Scratching Heads' Over Problems of Peopleless Town

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TULSA, Okla.—Once a flourishing oil field town of the boom days of the World War, Dilworth, now hasn't a single resident tax payer and interested parties who bought sewer and other improvement bonds would like to know how to throw it into receivership so that something can be collected.

The town, in north central Oklahoma, is still in official existence and the law says it takes two-thirds of the population to disorganize a town, but there is no population. All the 2500 people of a decade ago have left. The county owns all the town lots because of nonpayment of taxes. The county does not want to take posession because it fears it will then be liable on the outstanding indebtedness. The bondholders don't know what to do.

Late in 1916 this boom was born, as a result of oil being found in what was named the Dilworth field. Producers in the field thought it would be a good place to locate another oil field town so they interested the Frisco railroad to build a branch line to the place and the district congressman made a fight to get the name approved in Washington by the Post Office Department.

Soon a hotel was erected, a church, a newspaper launched and drillers moved their families in. Stores were necessary and were provided. As new wells continued to come in the town grew, homes were built, and uptown property changed hands at a premium.

And then, the oil boom ended, people began to go away to greener fields, railway freight fell off rapidly, pipe lines moved the crude oil away. The railroad was taken up. Many houses were moved to near-by towns until now no person is left in the town. The field, still producing, requires only a minimum of workers and they live on the leases.

Weeds now hide the location of streets, grass covers the cement sidewalks, the old wooden water tower still stands, also the railway station. Over on the hillside the refinery machinery is rusting as the small amount of oil from the near-by wells is refined elsewhere.

## MORE BAY STATE TOWNS CUT TAXES

Decrease of $3 in the tax rate for 1932 in Halifax has been announced by its assessors. The new rate will be $27 per $1000. A cut of 50 cents in the tax rate for Pembroke will make the rate for that town $27 for 1932. Revere today announced a rate of $39.60, a reduction of $2.

South Hadley tax payers will have to pay $4.50 more than last year, assessors there have announced. The new rate will be $30.60 for 1932. Whitman added 50 cents to its rate making a total of $32.80. Leominster's rate increases from $31 to $35.

# COMMON FRONT AGAINST RUSSIA SEEN AT OTTAWA

## Question of Effect of Decisions on World Parley Discussed

By W. Y. ELLIOTT
Author of The New British Empire
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—The struggle that is going on behind the tightly closed doors of committee rooms at the Imperial Economic Conference is a struggle that affects governments all over the world. It is by no means a new problem. Aristotle in his classic Politics noted among the most fruitful causes of revolutions a sweeping change in monetary values—a period in which commodities suddenly become worth much more or much less money.

The economic interpretation of the founding of the American constitutional system is now generally accepted as a victory of "sound money" creditors over debtor inflationists. The same sort of struggle is going on now at Ottawa.

Within the British Empire this struggle has now reached an acute stage. Australia, a nation of less than 6,000,000 people, has managed to borrow roughly £1,000,000,000 on public loans. Well over half of it comes from London. At the present level of commodity prices, exchanges and general interest rates this debt must be 50 per cent harder to pay than when it was contracted. It probably represents the necessity of increasing the normal export balance from Australia by at least 50 per cent, if it is to be paid on the existing terms. If she can not get inflation in England, Australia is desperately anxious to get her external debt scaled down as to rates of interest in a manner comparable to her conversions of internal loans. To a lesser degree New Zealand and India share the same problem.

**Radical Policy Unlikely**

Previous articles have indicated the improbability that Great Britain, Canada, and the Union of South Africa will be willing to embark on any radical changes of currency policy prior to the World Conference in November. Certain contingent understandings may be reached, however, which will throw the united weight of the Empire behind a movement to increase the level of commodity prices by concerted action among the central banks of the world.

It is unlikely that the Empire alone, however, can prejudge this issue at that time. But on the matter of a general lowering of tariff barriers, so essential to the recovery of world trade, what happens at Ottawa may be of crucial importance. If the conference should initiate either one of two major economic policies, the subsequent effect upon the World Conference might be decisive.

The first possibility, which seems now to be a strong probability, is that the nations of the Commonwealth will take some sort of common front against the allegedly dumped exports from Soviet Russia. Canada, under Mr. Bennett, has made this a cardinal article of policy. She has already acted separately in this direction, and a victory for the fundamental of an embargo, or at the very least a severe quota restriction on Russian "dumping," would be a great personal triumph for Mr. Bennett.

**Difference of Viewpoint**

In this matter the other Dominions see eye to eye with Canada. All of them are alike fearful of the flood of Russian wheat, timber, and potentially of other commodities. Alarmists see this forced flood being used to break the markets of countries which cannot indefinitely go on exporting below their internal production costs.

For England the matter is different. She likes cheap imports, even from Russia. She has lent Russia money, and hopes to do more business in the future. She has not entirely given up hopes of collecting something of the old Russian debts. In all these directions a rupture of economic relations with Russia would be bad for British interests.

Under pressure from the Dominions, however, the probability is that the United Kingdom will grant the fundamental of severe quota restrictions upon Russian imports in certain important categories like wheat, timber and minerals.

The Dominions will then have to take their chances on the possibility that Russian imports will continue to flow into England—despite the quota—via the Scandinavian and Baltic countries. If this face-saving solution should be adopted within the Empire, it might find favor at the later London World Economic Conference.

The attractiveness of excluding Russia from the free enjoyment of world markets would obviously be far less to other powers if the British Empire itself were to be too closely integrated at Ottawa. The United States, for instance, if it found the normal channels of its trade with countries of the Empire too painfully and too finally interrupted, might turn naturally to Russia for some of the commodities previously imported from Canada and other Dominions. American exports to Russia would receive an undoubted stimulus at the same time.

**"Escape" Clauses Needed**

It is important, therefore, that the nations of the British Commonwealth gathered at Ottawa should avoid taking the second step that might force the hands of the World Conference on tariff questions: they must avoid putting their agreements into the rigid form of treaties that will bind the parties for a long-term period, with no "escape" clauses. If other nations are to be faced at the London Conference by a new orientation of the Empire in terms of long-range commitments to high protection against all foreign goods, there is not much hope of using the results of Ottawa for bargaining purposes.

Several of the Dominions, including Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are known to favor long-term agreements, possibly for as much as 10 years' time. The other members of the Ottawa conference will hardly accept such engagements in the form of treaties which would bind subsequent governments unless there are included some form of "escalator" (or escape) clauses.

If such clauses are included, the freedom of negotiators to change policy with changing circumstances would be retained, and a way would be left open for more general tariff reductions after the World Conference. It might be very important to Canada, for instance, to have her hands free to negotiate with a United States that had altered its official mind on the question of the relation of high protection to prosperity.

**Right to Independence**

The constitutional questions which are raised by the form of these "treaties" within the Empire have a real practical significance. In the first place the Dominions have for a long period enjoyed the right to act in every respect as independent states in negotiating trade treaties with foreign countries. At the same time they have insisted that the preferences which they accord to other parts of the Empire could not be protested under "most-favored-nation" clauses in these treaties.

If they now negotiate treaties in the regular international form among themselves, will they not encourage attempts on the part of foreign states to claim that each Dominion is now a nation in the fullest international sense, and subject for that reason to "most-favored-nation" clauses in treaties?

Retaliatory treatment might be invoked also against the United Kingdom by countries like the Argentine if the great free market of the former is closed too tightly against non-imperial countries by imperial preference "treaties" with the Dominions. Heretofore these special preferences have been accorded as a family matter, by ordinary administrative agreements that did not take the form of treaties and that could be altered at discretion by either party.

But to lift the preferences to the status of international treaties might endanger the whole fiction by which foreign nations have permitted the nations of the British Commonwealth to retain many of the advantages of a single state. It may not in the future, if this régime of treaties is undertaken within the Empire, be so easy to carry Dominion shipping and Dominion nationals under the broad term "British," in treaties negotiated by England.

There is another aspect of the "most-favored-nation" clause that is of peculiar interest within the Empire. It is that up to the present time no member state of the British Commonwealth has ever been in a position to invoke it against another. All previous trade agreements between members of the Commonwealth have been special arrangements.

The United Kingdom has ordinarily extended the same treatment to all parts of the Empire—the chief exception being the recent special duties against the Irish Free State. Canada also has followed the practice of extending the range of imperial preferences to those parts of the Empire which reciprocated.

But Canada has made special arrangements with the West Indies and with Australia and New Zealand, whose benefits were not extended to the rest of the Empire. If the agreements which are reached at Ottawa are of this latter bilateral character, the whole question of imperial preference is apt to split up into separate bargains of this type.

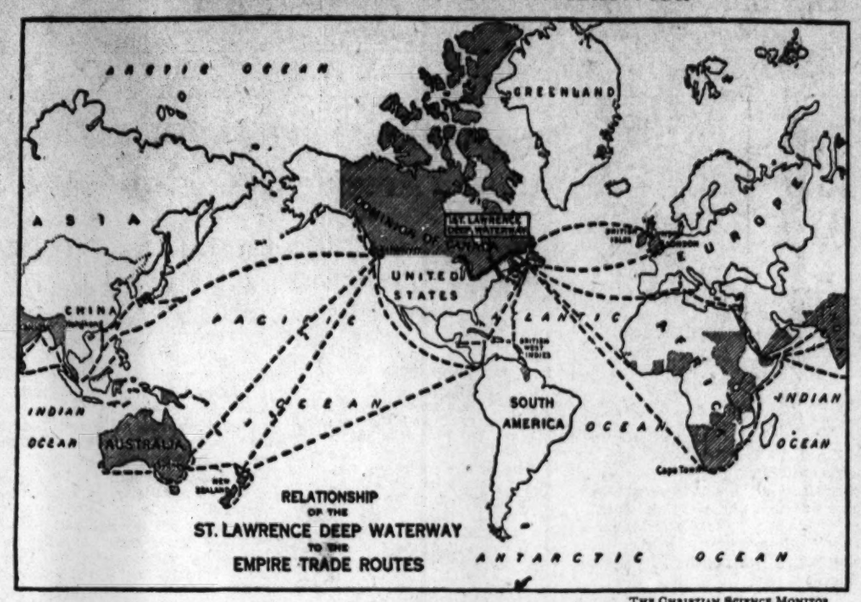
The Dominions would in many instances like to see a sort of "most-favored-nation" clause within the Empire applied. Canada, e. g., would be highly pleased to enjoy any increase of preference in the new tariffs which India may grant as a result of the conference. The Irish Free State would like automatically to receive the same preferences that the other Dominions accord to British products, particularly in respect of ales, liquors, and woolens.

The trouble with applying any such fundamental is that the advantages accorded by any two given states to the one which is asked to give them Imperial preference on equal terms may be simply not comparable. The English market may be worth enough to South Africa, for example, to make wide preferential treatment of British imports justifiable. But the preferences accorded to South African goods in the Irish Free State market may be relatively of negligible commercial importance.

Indeed, the tendency outside the Empire seems to be away from the rigid operation of the "most-favored-nation" clause. A special customs régime has just been undertaken between France and Belgium, and the example seems likely to prove popular. Within the Empire, as without, the opportunities for special arrangements are too tempting to permit a rigid policy.

At the present time the trading part of the conference has reached the stage of its most stubbornly difficult negotiations. But just as important as the length to which concessions are to be carried on both sides is the question of policy which this conference must settle: it must achieve some practical results without so tying the hands of England that the subsequent World Conference will be doomed in advance. Some of the more extreme Tory members of the British delegation would like to see the die cast for a radical "Empire currency" policy and for treaties of long duration to be made as binding as possible. But the better judgment both in the British and in the Canadian delegations appears to make this outcome extremely unlikely.

## 'Mediterranean of North America'




THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LAWRENCE PLAN LINKS GREAT LAKES TO OCEAN TRADE HIGHWAYS

Place of Great Waterway Project in Relation to Sources of Commerce of the British Commonwealth of Nations Explained to Delegates of Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa by Map Prepared by Canadian Government.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—When delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference were taken down the St. Lawrence River on the Rapids Prince from Kingston, Ont., to Montreal, a map was prepared by the Canadian Government depicting in simple but impressive manner the relationship of the St. Lawrence deep waterway scheme to the Empire trade routes.

By this route, it was explained, the Great Lakes become a direct adjunct to the open oceans constituting the world's commercial highways.

Deep draft lake freighters will carry unbroken cargoes from the upper lakes for transshipment at Montreal and other tidewater ports, while ocean vessels, freighter or tramp, will be brought directly to the up-lake centers of production and distribution for a very large part of Canada's foreign trade.

The resultant lowering of freight costs is one of the greatest importance under present-day conditions of keen trade competition when even a few additional cents on freight costs may result in diversion of business to a competitor more favorably situated with relation to ocean transport. In short, through the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway the Great Lakes become in fact the "Mediterranean of North America."

## BAY STATE GAS TAX RECEIPTS REDUCED

For the third month this year a reduction in Massachusetts gasoline tax receipts is noted by Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, as compared with last year. Estimates of the gallons used in July set the total at 52,381,000 as against 58,970,373 gallons for July, 1931.

The loss to the state treasury for the month as compared with the same period a year ago is set at $197,681. For the first seven months of this year there were 310,450,727 gallons used compared to 309,827,837 for the corresponding months of the previous year.

## UNEMPLOYED CUT WOOD FOR NEEDY

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Aug. 16 (AP)—Jobless men of Rhode Island will be assured of warm homes this winter, the heat to be supplied by wood from forests of the State.

The Central Falls Unemployment Relief Association yesterday sent a force of men to Lincoln woods to cut fuel which will be distributed to the jobless. The Metropolitan Park Commission will extend its permission to other communities which may request it.

## WINNER OF AWARDS RETURNS TO BOSTON

Bringing about 100 passengers for Boston and some 300 for New York, the Hamburg-American Line motorship Milwaukee arrived at Boston today from Hamburg, Ger. Mr. Daniel J. Harkins, Boston agent of the line, returning with Mrs. Harkins and their son from a vacation abroad, were formally received by the Boston Port Authority.

Miss Priscilla M. Kramer, who has won several scholarships of international importance, returned on the Milwaukee for a month's vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kramer of Roslindale. Graduating from Radcliffe in 1930 Miss Kramer won a scholarship of two months' travel in Germany. Later she received the fellowship for study at the University of Berlin, 1931-32, from the Institute of International Education. Completing this fellowship she was recently notified that she had won the Ottendorfer Memorial Fellowship, $1600, and is planning to return to Europe for study during the coming year. She specializes on Germanic philology.

## Ryan Urges Motor Safety by Education

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn.—"Three E's" of highway safety, engineering, education and enforcement, must be closely linked in community drives to adequately protect the motoring public and pedestrian, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, declared yesterday.

Speaking over radio station WTIC here, Mr. Ryan explained the coherency of the "Three E's" in promoting highway safety. Building excellent roads means little, so far as safety is concerned, he said, if the people do not know how or are unwilling to use the roads sensibly.

He thanked the press for its generous support of safety campaigns and asked the further cooperation of school teachers, the police and the motorists. By one method or another, he added, the comparatively few who constitute the troublesome drivers, must be taught to share their burden of responsibility. In his analysis of the eight causes of accidents, the Registrar believed that unreasonable speed constituted the greatest menace to safety.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE INSTITUTE OPENS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 16—Nationally known educators have a part in the annual midsummer institute for New Hampshire school superintendents and headmasters, which opened at the Normal School here today. The program is held by the State Board of Education under the direction of Mr. James N. Pringle, Commissioner of Education.

Among the speakers are Mr. James M. McConnell, State Commissioner of Education for Minnesota; Dr. L. Thomas Hopkins of Columbia University, and Miss Elna I. Perkins of the Georgia State College for Women.

"Educational Plans" for New Hampshire will be discussed by Mr. Pringle.

## LOWER LEGISLATORS' SALARIES SOUGHT

The man who sponsored the drive for higher salaries for legislators in 1929 now takes the initiative toward reducing them. Representative Ralph E. Otis of Pittsfield filed a bill with the Clerk of the House, yesterday, which would strike out the amount of salaries for members and presiding officers from the statutes and permit the legislators to establish their own compensation at the next session.

Representative Otis started the move which eventually resulted in raising the salaries from $1500 to $2000. His reason for leaving the specification of compensation to the legislators is "due to the fact that next session we will be better able to get a true perspective of the reductions to be made."

# Baldwin Places Empire Unity Ahead of Trade at Ottawa

(Continued from Page 1)

Baldwin keyed his address in altruistic heights that drew repeated applause from his audience.

Mr. Baldwin reminded his audience that progress was not permanent, not continuous, that the empires of the past had risen to greatness and passed away, and that these days constitute a challenge to genius, industry and loyalty. "Our economic relations with one another and the world call for examination and action. The more efficiently we conduct our business the better for the world outside."

"Imperial isolation—and no delegation here has such a policy in mind—is not desirable from the viewpoint of either peace or the prosperity of the world.

"Each unit in the Empire must be true to itself, must build up its own art, education and culture. Dominion status—yes, that implies freedom, but so also it implies cooperation. Each unit must be true to civilization as a whole. The shrinking of the world in modern times has not brought about a corresponding spiritual unity. Sloppy internationalism harms the world; the particular genius of each nation is needed in the world in contribution to the economic, political and spiritual foundations of the better world of which we all dream.

"There is nothing mean or sordid in building up Empire trade, the Empire was built up through a mixture of motives, aspirations and ambitions—it is all the more human for that.

**High Tribute to Canada**

"When we are dealing with trade, say in pepper and salt, let us remember that while they are good condiments, they are not life itself. In the last analysis the Empire was not built up by trade, nor can it be maintained solely by tariffs and preferences."

Mr. Baldwin paid rich tribute to Canada's judiciary, banking, universities and women's institutes. Commenting on radio service he trusted that, "it would not be allowed to slip into private and irresponsible hands. That is a vital matter, I consider. We have solved the problem at home very satisfactorily, and I have no doubt you will be equally successful in solving it here."

## Fiscal Adviser Regrets Delay on Money Policy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Aug. 16—"I am greatly disappointed in the report of the monetary committee of the Imperial Economic Conference," stated Mr. Leopold S. Amery, former Minister for Dominions in Britain, attending the conference as unofficial adviser to the United Kingdom delegation, at the luncheon of the Rotary Club yesterday. "There seems to have been a lack of grasp of the definite purpose and a bolder hand is required. The governments of the Empire are making a great mistake in thinking that the matter can be better settled by another conference."

Progress in agriculture, he pointed out, depended on three factors: a monetary policy that will restore a reasonable price level; effective mutual preferences and effective coöperation in Empire publicity, marketing and research that leads to efficient growing and transportation.

"The Imperial Economic Conference must solve the question of how the manufacturing capacities of the British Empire can attain their fullest development without harming home industries. It must also lay the foundation of sound development of agriculture throughout the Empire, for it is, to a great extent, in agriculture that prosperity lies," Colonel Amery stated. "This aspect, including agriculture in the British Isles, is the most important issue before the conference, which will be a failure if it does not mark the progress of agriculture."

## Films and Radio

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Aug. 16—The subcommittee on films and radio of the Imperial Economic Conference has made its report. It was officially stated that "the report recommends that the conference shall take special notice of the need for the continued development of radio and film facilities throughout the Commonwealth. The cultural and instructional as well as the economic aspects of such development were emphasized."

## Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

6:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Toe Ticklers Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Royal String Ensemble; soloist.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Pierino Di Blazio, violinist.
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 "Jack and Jane," songs.
8:45 Gil Hamlin, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; male trio; soloists.
9:30 NBC, "Friendship Town," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cæsare Sodero's Orchestra.

**WEEI, Boston (550kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Richard M. Hill, baritone.
5:15 Reis and White, harmony.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news; organ.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 Philco word building contest.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, The Goldman Band.
9:00 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Dance music.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Musical Brevities; road helps.
6:30 Big Brother's Opportunity Night.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:15 "Uncle Eph."
7:30 CBS, The Pebeco Playboys.
7:45 CBS, Benny Krueger's Orchestra; Georgia Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Ronny and Van.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka."
9:00 CBS, "Jay C. Flippen-cies"; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, "Street Singer"; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Woman's national tennis tournament summaries.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto.
6:15 CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball scores.
6:36 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Elizabeth Travis Behnke, pianist.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Movie preview.
8:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:45 Book talk, George D. Ross.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Studio period; Herald news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet and organist.
10:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00, CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra
11:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:45 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

## Tomorrow's Features

**WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)**

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—Book review.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College program.

**WBZ**

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinee Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Midweek Musicale.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant and Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—New England Kitchen.
12:00 noon—NBC. G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; musical.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; news; farm flashes; organ.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical; news.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. St. Louis, Fenway Park; Fred Hoey reporting.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U S A)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U S A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

WARE COFFEE SHOP
52 West 39th Street
LUNCHEON 40c, 50c, 75c
DINNER 90c
Southern Fried Chicken served every evening. Private Room for Special Parties
CLOSED SUNDAYS

BLACKSTONE CAFETERIA
(FORMERLY AT 68½ PINE STREET)
For Men and Women
52 Stone Street Near Hanover Square
Closed Saturdays During Summer

Webster Cafeteria
313 West 57th Street
(Near 8th Avenue)
Fresh Vegetables and Whole Wheat products our specialties. Near Christian Science church. OPEN SUNDAY.

You're invited . . .
HAMILTON INN
In the Adirondacks
Lake Pleasant, N. Y.
Comfortable in the extreme. Wonderful fishing, boating, bathing. Donald Ross Golf Course, tennis and all outdoor sports. Good food, splendid orchestra. American plan, $6 to $7 per day with private bath. We repeat . . . you're invited.
ARCHIE HURLBURT, Manager
Winters . . . Lakeside Inn, Mount Dora, Fla.

A Nuisance Today
may become a menace tomorrow. We specialize in the extermination and permanent control of all vermin. Call nearest office.
Mt. Vernon . . . Oak. 8282
Yonkers . . . Nep. 324
New Rochelle 2122
White Plains 9235
Stamford 3-7324
Bklyn. Main 4-3457
Jamaica 6-7000
Garden City 3256
Newark Mkt. 3-6057
Guarantee Exterminating Co.
11 West 42nd Street, N. Y. LOngacre 5-6060
"20 Years at 500 Fifth Avenue"

Amusements

BOSTON
FINE ARTS NOW PLAYING
"Flame of Mexico"
ENGLISH TITLES
"Pictorially superb."—Washington Post.

NEW YORK CITY
STADIUM CONCERTS
PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY ORCH.
ALBERT COATES Conductor
Lewisohn Stadium, Amst. Ave. and 138th St
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. Steinway Piano
PRICES: 25c, 50c, $1.00 (Circle 7-2075)

NEW YORK CITY
PERMANENT STEAM WAVE
$5.00
Guaranteed 6 Months

No electricity used. Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show 1930 and 1931, 1932.
This Steam Wave Is Entirely Different
from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF, or if you prefer, our shampoo and wave set is $1.00.
Super Curline
Paul E. Gaire, Inc.
TRADE MARK
67 W. 44th Street, 3rd Floor, New York
Phone Murray Hill 2-6557-8. Appointments taken until 5:30 daily. Thursday until 7:00 P. M.

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving
Local and Long Distance
Packing and Shipping

MAIN OFFICE
Webster Ave. at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196 N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 38 Years

NEW YORK CITY
FUR COAT REMODELING

REPAIRING
NEW SILK LINING and INSURED COLD STORAGE
25 Complete
This expert service by New York's leading fur craftsmen and stylists transforms your old fur coat into a stunning 1932 creation. Additional furs supplied at cost. Telephone LAckawanna 4-8230 for a bonded Treu messenger or bring in your coat this week.
HARRY JAY TREU INC.
FUR CRAFTSMEN
131 W. 35th STREET
Opp. Macy's 35th St. Side

FULL VALUE for TODAY'S NEW DOLLAR
Known the world over for their excellent food . . . equipped with the finest restaurant and lunch counter facilities to be found anywhere . . . the Savarins are today equally famous for their genuine economy
New, reduced prices make the Savarins the instant choice of those who appreciate and demand quality at really reasonable prices. Your first visit to a Savarin is sure to be the forerunner of many more.
NO CHARGE FOR BREAD AND BUTTER
The SAVARINS
NEW YORK CITY
CAFE SAVARIN, 120 BROADWAY
GRAYBAR SAVARIN, 420 LEX. AVE.
N. Y. LIFE SAVARIN, 4th AVE. at 27th ST.
SAVARINETTE, 35 WEST 33rd STREET
SAVARIN IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA
ALSO SAVARIN RESTAURANTS IN ALL PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATIONS EAST OF PITTSBURGH

The Sandwich Spread of the NATION

America's favorite sandwich spread for three generations . . . Choice ham, delicately seasoned . . . nothing else. What a flavor! Easily-opened tins at popular prices. At all good grocers.
Send for Recipe Book
WM. UNDERWOOD CO.
Watertown, Mass.
UNDERWOOD Deviled HAM

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL'S FAMOUS HOSPITALITY AT
New Low Rates
On the Boardwalk. 1000 rooms. Garage. Bathing from the hotel. Beach cabanas. Ocean Decks. Coal lounges. Dancing. Delicious food. American and European Plans. WRITE or PHONE.
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY

SPECIALS for SUMMER Menus

FIRST NATIONAL STORES
RED SALMON 2 TALL TINS 33¢
FRUITS for SALAD 25¢ 15¢
GRAPE JELLY 2-25¢
CURRANT JELLY 2-29¢
MILD CHEESE 17¢ lb.
These special low prices on warm weather foods enable you to serve delicious meals at small cost these hot summer days. Cool to eat and cool to prepare. Keep a stock on your pantry shelves.
SEALECT MILK
UNSWEETENED EVAPORATED
From the Famous Sheffield Farms 4 Tall Tins 19¢
KELLOGG OR POST TOASTIES
CORN FLAKES
A popular ready to eat Cereal—made more delicious by adding fresh sliced fruits. 2 Pkgs 13¢
Kirkman's Soap NEW STYLE 6 Lge Bars 25¢
Bellview Blue 2 13 oz Bots 15¢
Statler Tissue 3 Rolls 18¢
Good Luck Jar Rubbers 3 Pkgs 25¢
Fruit Jars E-Z SEAL 12 Qt Bots $1.09 12 Pint Bots 89¢
Certo Aids in Home Made Jelly and Jams Bot 31¢
Parowax Lb Pkg 9¢
Zarex Fruit Syrups 2 Pint Jugs 45¢
Radio Beverages Assorted Flavors Price for Contents 2 28 oz Bots 25¢
Canada Dry Price for Contents 2 12 oz Bots 25¢
Belmont Bread Loaf 5¢
Brookside Milk 4% Butter Fat—Fresh Daily Qt 9¢
Bakery Specials
Each week First National offers a different surprise in delicious cakes and bread at unheard of low prices.
FRUIT and NUT BREAD
Cakelike in flavor
Ideal for sandwiches EACH 15¢
SWEET RYE BREAD
Slightly sweet in flavor LOAF 5¢
A children's favorite
Cracker Specials
Your choice of National Biscuit's Famous Big 3
CROWN PILOTS
FANCY GRAHAMS
ROYAL LUNCH
Lb Pkgs 18¢
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

# EFFICIENCY PUT FIRST IN POLICE CHIEF'S POLICY

## Hultman Finds Number in Force of Minor Import in Curbing Gangs

More efficiency, not more men, is the plan upon which the Boston Police Department is operating. This was the indication given by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner, today in a reply to recent newspaper implications that a flurry of criminal uprisings in Boston last week was due to an undermanned police force.

An alert, well-rounded force trained in considerably more than patrol work and pistol shooting, is the objective of the department head. In dealing with modern gangsters, Mr. Hultman pointed out, much more is required of policemen than the mere ability to read and write.

As an indication of the progress attained in the Boston Police Department, a comparison was drawn between the training which the force undergoes today under the system evolved by the present commissioner and that which preceded it. An intensive period of training over a period of several months is the system devised by Mr. Hultman to supplant the old "rookie school" method where new additions to the force were detailed to a drill shed for two weeks of drilling and snapping an empty revolver at a target before being sent to station beats.

An intelligent, well-educated type of police officer is what Mr. Hultman asserts is the need of any large city police force. The new Boston Police School opened last winter provides training in every phase of police work, in addition to legal and court requirements, which Mr. Hultman believes instills confidence and certainty into the activities of individual police officers. Every member of the force is compelled to attend this training course.

Mr. Hultman believes that a higher rate of pay and perhaps even fewer men would do more to increase the efficiency of the force than a great many more underpaid men. He cited New York City's minimum wage limit of $3000 for patrolmen, as an example of what the Boston department needs. He indicated that such a rate of compensation would not only attract a more intelligent class of candidates for places on the force, but would also stimulate the morale of present members.

The commissioner is now directing an investigation into charges of widespread fraud against many persons receiving aid from the municipal public welfare bureau. Mr. Hultman is undertaking the investigation at the request of Mayor Curley. The commissioner intends to investigate each of the approximately 20,000 cases wherein families are now receiving aid from the city.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30 to 9:30. Program as follows:
Cavatina, from the "Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Edelweiss ..... Van Beers
I'll sing thee songs of Araby ..... Clay
Elise ..... Mestdagh
First Sonatina ..... Pleyel
(a) Allegro, (b) Rondo Allegro
Dance of the Toypipes, from the "Nutcracker Suite" ..... Tchaikovsky
Bergerettes of the XVIII Century:
(a) Je connais un berger discret
(b) Non, pe n'irai plus au bois
Heeft het roosje milde geuren (Little rose's mild perfume) ..... Benoit
Preludium
General Electric Company: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

**Theaters**

RKO, Boston—"American Madness," 9:40 a. m.: 12:41, 3:42, 6:43, 9:44 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Flame of Mexico," continuous from 1 to 11.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Reporting the World," 3, museum league games and activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.
Annual reunion, Fairbanks Family, business meeting and celebration of George Washington Bicentennial, family homestead, Dedham, morning and afternoon.
Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camps: Annual inspection day, celebration of twenty-sixth anniversary; morning and afternoon, South Athol, beginning 9.
Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "What Sugar Means to New England," by Mr. John N. Lowe, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints, Aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints of the 18th and early 19th centuries; Designs in Color by Anne Allen.
**Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square**—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.
**Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street**—Summer exhibition.
**Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth**—Summer exhibition.
**Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.
**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Summer exhibitions.
**Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.
**Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street**—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.
**Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Ave. at Norway Street**—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.
**The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street.**—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.
**Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street**—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.
**For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.**

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate south, shifting to west winds.
**All the New England States:** Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.
**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate to fresh south and southwest winds; partly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 74 | 80 | Montreal | 70 | 86 |
| Bismarck | 70 | 94 | Nantucket | 70 | 78 |
| Boston | 72 | 83 | New Orleans | 80 | 94 |
| Buffalo | 68 | 82 | New York | 72 | 82 |
| Calgary | 52 | 76 | Norfolk, Va. | 72 | 88 |
| Charleston | 80 | 82 | North Platte | 68 | 92 |
| Chicago | 74 | 84 | Philadelphia | 74 | 88 |
| Cincinnati | 70 | 88 | Phoenix Ariz. | 80 | 106 |
| Denver | 66 | 94 | Pittsburgh | 64 | 88 |
| Eastport, Me. | 60 | 72 | Portland, Me. | 68 | 80 |
| Hatteras | 80 | 84 | Raleigh | 74 | 88 |
| Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Aug.15 | 76 | .. | St. Louis | 74 | 84 |
| | | | St. Paul | 74 | 90 |
| Helena, Mont. | 58 | 84 | Salt Lake City | 70 | 94 |
| Huron, S. D. | 72 | 82 | San Francisco | 54 | 66 |
| Jacksonville | 76 | 84 | SantaFe, N.M. | 58 | 84 |
| Kansas City | 82 | 88 | Seattle | 58 | 74 |
| Key West | 76 | 92 | Tampa | 70 | 90 |
| Los Angeles | 60 | 74 | Washington | 74 | 90 |
| Memphis | 76 | 90 | Wichita, Kan. | 78 | 102 |
| Miami, Fla. | 82 | .. | Williston, N.D. | 60 | 80 |

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 16.
B—Maximum Aug. 15.

**High Tides at Boston**

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday 12:48 p. m., Thursday 1:02 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.4 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:12 p. m.

# National Board For Welfare Work Of 1932 Selected

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Selected because of their interest in welfare and relief problems, 55 men and women of national prominence nave been named to comprise the National Citizens' Committee for the Welfare and Relief Mobilization of 1932, according to an announcement by Mr. J. Herbert Case, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and president of the Association of Community Chests and Councils, today.

Mr. Case selected the names with the coöperation of Mr. Newton D. Baker, chairman of the committee. Twenty-seven national welfare agencies are to work with the committee in this movement.

Reinforcement of local social service organizations in obtaining adequate funds and assisting them in readjusting their programs to fit the needs of the individual communities, is the object of the committee, Mr. Case said. The committee has offered its services to President Hoover in connection with his plans for stimulating local efforts for unemployment relief, he added.

The following national figures are listed among the names chosen for the committee:

Mr. Charles E. Adams of Cleveland; Mrs. August Belmont, New York; Mr. Frank R. Bigelow, St. Paul; Mr. Cornelius Bliss and Mrs. Nicholas Brady, New York; Mr. Frank J. Bruno, St. Louis; Mr. Charles C. Burlingham, New York; Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce in President Hoover's Cabinet; Mr. Channing H. Cox, formerly Governor of Massachusetts; Mr. Winthrop M. Crane Jr., Pittsfield; Mr. William H. Crocker, San Francisco; Mr. Walter S. Gifford, New York; Mr. William Green, Washington; Mr. Howard Heinz, Pittsburgh; Mr. Joseph Lee, Boston; Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, New York; Mr. Alfred E. Smith, formerly Governor of New York; Miss Lillian Wald, Mr. Felix M. Warburg, Col. Arthur Woods and Mr. Owen D. Young, New York.

## Scrutiny Urged Of Alien Bonds

(Continued from Page 1)

part in encouraging higher standards."

A broad sweep of international politics reaching down from Russia on the north through China eastward to Japan, and westward to Bessarabia—described as a potential Sarajevo if Soviet Russia ever seeks a pretext for launching another world war—was traced in two roundtables today.

**Fear Soviet Aggression**

All lines of this discussion led to Moscow. Japanese spokesmen freely admitted that fear of Soviet aggression, when its mechanization is more advanced, dictates Tokyo's concern for buffer states on the Asiatic mainland. Gen. Victor A. Yakhontoff, former Russian military attaché in China, discounted this dread of territorial expansion.

While Soviet leaders are eager to see their ideas succeed abroad, he said, their vision is not one of material conquest.

Despite this assurance, Asiatics and Europeans alike at the institute treated the possibility of future conflict between a huge industrialized Russia and capitalistic nations as something that must be faced in practical politics.

Immediate concern was expressed by Japanese, who noted that Soviet penetration is swinging to Sinkiang, toward the Yangtse Valley, "the only direct route into China proper." Communism is also strongest in that valley, Dr. Roy H. Akagi, visiting lecturer at Columbia University, pointed out.

There are three zones of Russo-Japanese contact in the Far East, Dr Akagi noted. In the first, North Manchuria, he denied rumors of Soviet mobilization against Japan. Troop movements are directed against White Russians, he held, while Japan seeks only economic coöperation and an "open door."

**Opens Way to Solution**

In eastern Siberia, the fishery agreement, just signed, paves the way to solution of other economic frictions, in his opinion.

Japan's policy was described by Dr. Akagi as "economically—cooperation; politically—caution."

It is in Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang that Dr. Akagi finds most cause for uneasiness.

"Who knows but that Sinkiang may some day become a second Manchuria, what with Russia's attempt to reach the Pacific? Japan is naturally concerned with the spread of Communism via Sinkiang into the Yangtse Valley, thence across a small body of water to Japan itself."

General Yakhontoff expressed a hope that instead of this trend of events, Japan and Russia will reach an entente cordiale, noting that they were allies in 1916.

This reference to Far Eastern implication in the World War tied in with a simultaneous discussion on European problems in another round table. Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt of the University of Chicago and Mr. Andrei Popovici, secretary of the Roumanian Legation in Washington, analyzed Bessarabian relations to Russia and found them full of potential dynamite.

**Soviet Claims Bessarabia**

Roumanians are in de facto occupation of Bessarabia, while the Soviet Government has never surrendered its legal claims, as it did in the case of Latvia and other areas given self-determination at the end of the war. Another cause of friction is that Roumania's gold reserve, transferred to Russia in 1918, has never been returned. The frontier between the two countries is closed.

Prof. John H. Williams of Harvard University traced the drain of gold to France—more than $2,250,000,000 since 1926—in his round table today.

Current Italian policy was further explicated by Dr. Luigi Villari, publicist of Rome, in a public lecture last night. He placed the nation squarely in line with international coöperation, but found the League distrusted by Italians chiefly because of its alleged air of self-righteousness.

He favored arms reduction rather than limitation, and said that Italians intend to have their share in developing remaining backward areas of the world. He denied Fascist territorial ambitions, however.

## *Hoping to Be Adopted*

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

# Dry Candidates Win in Kentucky

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16—Dry forces of Kentucky consider that they fared well in the state primaries of last Saturday. Six of the nine Republicans nominated at-large in the congressional contests had dry indorsement, while the Democrats defeated two Louisville men who are members of distillery-owning families and outright prohibition repealists.

The only outspoken dry in the State's congressional delegation, Mr. Maurice H. Thatcher (R.) of Louisville, led his party's ticket by more than 6000 votes over his nearest competitor. The only three Republicans who announced themselves for repeal finished sixteenth, eighteenth and last in the field of 22.

All Democratic incumbents running for reëlection in the congressional race won a place on the ticket, including the four whose records were held satisfactory by the drys. All winning Democrats, however, indorsed their party's repeal plank.

## *Second Son Announced At Home of Lindberghs*

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 16 (AP)—A son was born to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh at 6:30 a. m., eastern standard time, today.

The child, the second son of the Lindberghs, was born at the Morrow home here.

**FLIES 275 MILES AN HOUR**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—Mr. Russell N. Boardman, transatlantic flier and world's distance record holder, reached a speed of 275 miles an hour in his specially constructed Gee Bee plane here yesterday. He said he is "more convinced than ever" that he will exceed 300 miles an hour in the plane.

# HOME BILL RIDER FAILS TO REACH INFLATION GOAL

## Treasury Doubts Issuance of Limit of New Notes Allowed by Law

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Hopes of some of the advocates of the Glass-Borah "inflation" rider to the Home Loan Bank Bill who saw it immediately raising prices, increasing buying power and bringing back normal conditions, were in vain post-Congress developments indicate.

Even the moderate inflation which other members believed would be brought about by the law legalizing as collateral for national bank notes all government bonds not bearing more than 3% per cent interest, has not been noticeable since the law became effective almost a month ago. Heretofore only 2 per cent government bonds were eligible to be placed in the Treasury for security on national bank notes.

Furthermore, a ruling has just been issued by Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, which is believed will discourage inflation under the act still further. The Justice Department held that all notes issued under the new law must be retired by July 22, 1935, just three years after the law went into effect.

"I find nothing in the legislative history which indicates that it was the purpose of Congress in adding Section 29 to the Home Loan Bank Act to provide for a permanent expansion of the currency beyond the three-year period," Mr. Mitchell said in his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Some doubt is being expressed by Treasury officials as to the probability of the national banks ever issuing $900,000,000 of the new notes, the ultimate limit of expansion possible under the law. Between July 30 and Aug. 11 new notes to the amount of $11,200,000 were issued. No abnormal increase in circulation of currency has occurred and Treasury officials assume that the the new notes are pushing other money out of circulation. Most of the notes issues thus far have been by large metropolitan banks.

Any small effect the rider may have is blanketed by the Glass-Steagall bill permitting bonds of the United States of every denomination and of every rate of interest to be used by the Federal Reserve banks as a basis of circulation. The Federal Reserve holds a powerful hand in regulating currency circulation in the United States against which national banks cannot hope to compete.

**BOSTON IMPORTS GAIN**

Gains in both imports for immediate consumption and imports for warehouses, for the week ending Aug. 13, were announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. Imports for immediate consumption, at the port of Boston, were valued at $843,313 for the week, compared with $825,197 the previous week. Imports for warehouses were valued at $351,811, contrasted with $125,712.

**SHOALS HEARING SCHEDULED**

A public hearing of protests against discontinuance of Great Round Shoals lightvessel off Nantucket will be held in the Chamber of Commerce building here next Friday, Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the chamber, announced today. Boston mariners and shipping interests contend that this dangerous point needs a lightship rather than a lighted whistling buoy such as the lighthouse bureau has substituted for reasons of economy. The new whistler shows a white flash every three seconds.

## *Motion Pictures*

**"Flame of Mexico"**

Fine Arts Theater—"Flame of Mexico," film directed by David Kirkland. Week beginning Aug. 15, 1932.

Any great-aunt may safely be taken to see "Flame of Mexico," which is a throwback to the cinematic age of innocence. Here is Romance of the sort Hollywood produced 20 years ago. The hero combines the best features of Tom Mix, Doug Fairbanks and John Gilbert. A son of the people, he trains himself to lead them to freedom. He falls in love with the daughter of his political foe, is persecuted by that hidalgo's American manager and wins through the most harrowing experiences with his tie straight and the girl on his arm. When you know that in the course of this film he snatches the heroine to his galloping horse just before her carriage careens over the edge of a precipice, that he is buried to his neck in the ground, dragged at the end of a rope by a horse, lassoos a stack of guns to free imprisoned peons, mounts the façades of high buildings and leaps to safety over a cliff apparently 1000 feet high, you will realize that Mr. Kirkland has made his Mexican story fit the alleged primitiveness of its locale.

The direction and the acting likewise assume considerable naïveté in the spectator. Mr. Donald Reed is the handsome and debonair hero, and Miss Alicia Ortiz the lovely and devoted lady. Mr. Frank Hagney is as thoroughgoing a villain as ever thrilled a Hoboken audience in the sixties. The photography is the most satisfactory element of the exhibition, showing some beautiful Mexican landscapes. L. A. S.

# Parents Urged To Train Youth In Use of Money

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 16—The responsibility of the individual American home in promoting respect for law and all-round good citizenship was emphasized here today by Mrs. Ida Harrington, executive director of American Homemakers, Inc., speaking before the annual Homemakers' Week audience at the University of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Harrington urged parents to make their children joint owners of the home, not autocrats, nor servants, nor parasites. The speaker also recommended more home training for youth in the use of money. Much of the financial recession can be traced to this lack of training, she said.

"This country entered the prohibition era with high hopes that all would be well," she said. "Can we truthfully say that all is well or escape the blame that rests on individual homes? Back of the law, if it is to be effective, must be home training in keeping the law; in self-control; in a knowledge of nutrition, including proper food, rest and recreation; and in group consciousness which sets the good of all above the craving of an individual.

"In how many homes to parents and children intelligently discuss affairs of government? How many of us teach good citizenship? How many of us, when Johnnie brings home a problem from school, try to find out whether the school is badly governed or whether Johnnie is a budding Bolshevik? That is our business. That is homemaking."

## RIO GRANDE COTTON SITUATION REVERSED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BROWNSVILLE, Texas—For the first time in the history of agricultural development in this section, it is said, a commodity is bringing a higher return to farmers on the south bank of the Rio Grande than on the north bank.

Cotton farmers here received approximately 5 cents a pound for cotton and $4.50 a ton for seed, while farmers across the Rio Grande in Mexico got 8 cents a pound and $12 to $14 a ton for seed. The reason is that Mexico has an import duty on cotton and is not producing enough to supply her mills.

**CHAPIN INSPECTS AIRWAYS**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of the Commerce Department, took off from Bolling Field last night for an inspection flight over near-by airways. The new cabinet officer undertook a first-hand investigation of federal aids to air navigation. He planned to return to Washington late in the evening and announced no definite destination.

# Latin-American Revolutions Accepted as Part of System

## Hispanic Conference Speaker Traces Growth of Vicious Cycle to Failure of People to Lead After Separating From Spain

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Latin-American revolutions, says Dr. A. C. Wilgus, George Washington University here, may be attributed to a "one-man individualistic idea of political life." So important has this idea become that upsetting of govments is, he said, a comparatively simple matter for dictators.

That dictators have been able to obtain such powers he attributes to the failure of the people, immediately following the wars with Spain in the early eighteenth century, to obtain control of the newly-formed governments. Political inexperience of the populace and the activities of army leaders that followed prevented establishment of popular government, in the strict meaning of the word. Consequently, the masses losing interest and allowing ambitious individuals to reap the rewards of the fight for independence, came to regard dictators as something more or less necessary.

**System Gathers Force**

In the years that followed leaders, he said, became sort of a political hub, about which revolved satellites, politically, socially and economically, the result being the building up of a political individualism, which led to despotism, and that to revolution; when a new individual emerged from the strife he found that the vicious cycle must commence all over again.

It is not, therefore, strange, Dr. Wilgus says, that Bolivia has had 60 revolutions in 74 years, that Venezuela has had more than 50 uprisings in 70 years, and that Panama has had 54 political disturbances in 55 years. Nor is it astonishing that Mexico and Peru each has had more than 50 executives in a little more than 100 years.

To many persons in America and Europe the phenomena of 20 states in the Western Hemisphere changing political institutions by means of revolution is almost incomprehensible. Yet, as Dr. Wilgus explained to the Hispanic-American Conference, there is always sufficient logic behind each disturbance to win enthusiastic recruits for almost any cause.

**Students Play Part Today**

Dr. Wilgus explained how, with successive disturbances and changes in power, certain factions assumed groupings scarcely worthy of being called parties, but which through a century or more have developed into what political divisions are extant in Latin America today, one of which believes that "if individual liberty is assured efficiency in government will result; the other, that if efficiency in government is attained individual liberty will result."

Dr. Wilgus lays much of the disturbances during the past decade to university students poorly trained because of a lapse of scholastic standards and who through the influence of their teachers, are more fired with the prospect of immediate gains, than the setting up of a permanent régime.

Only when strong men such as Mitre in Argentina, Bulnes in Chile, Dias in Mexico, Castilla in Peru, Gomez in Venezuela, and Salles in Brazil, with abundant common sense, some useful education, and the good of the people at heart, come along, said Dr. Wilgus, "can the states enjoy comparative peace, prosperity, and international respect."

Happily, since the beginning of the twentieth century, Dr. Wilgus has discovered less turbulence in the political life of most Latin-American republics.

**BANK SUSPENSION DROP**

The number of bank suspensions for the last week dropped to 18 from 22 in the previous week, the American Banker reports. Last week's suspensions involved deposits totaling only about $3,000,000.


It pays to know your dealer

SALE
WHITE SHIRTS
$1.35

"Don't you ever have a white shirt sale?"

We heard that question so often when men were gobbling up our "fancies" a few weeks back that we began to ponder:

Why shouldn't we—even if whites are staples—"in season" at all seasons, with no special reason therefore for Sale-ing 'em out?

Our job this year is to make friends, new friends—thousands of them.

There will be other years to think of profit.

Let's make the whole town sit up and take notice!

Full-count, pre-shrunk standard fabrics.

Full cut bodies—no skimping; lock-stitch seams; ocean pearl buttons—custom made details in every particular.

Sizes for everybody—13½ to 18 collar; 31 to 37 sleeves.

Neckband style or collar attached.

5329 were $2.00
6169 were $3.00

**$1.35**

Figure how many shirts you can buy with the $15, $20, $25, $30, $35 or $40 saving you can now make on a new suit!

Thousands that were $35 to $75—

**$25** and **$35**

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty | Broadway at Warren | Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at 35th St. | NEW YORK CITY | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield, Boston, Massachusetts

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON

Famous for Style

Transparent Velvet

in a distinguished

Dinner Gown

29.75

It has a poise, a grace, a look of luxurious elegance that you won't find "just anywhere." The sheerness of the velvet is emphasized by the chiffon back and sleeves of the dress, which are cleverly appliqued in matching velvet. *Second Floor.*

BATHING SUITS

Our new swimming trunks may be worn either with or without a jersey. They are made of tan or blue cotton gabardine, laced in front, with low belt loops and high back. The assortment of striped and solid color jerseys, knitted to our special order, gives a wide choice in color combinations in the two-piece suit. Our regulation trunks of flannel in three colors are always available. Woven canvas belts in white or tan.

*Trunks* . . $3.50 *and* $4.00
*Jerseys* . . . $5.00 *to* $6.00
*Belts* . . . . . $1.25

CLOSED SATURDAYS DURING AUGUST

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
NEW YORK • BOSTON • NEWPORT • PALM BEACH

NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON
MADISON AVE., COR. FORTY-FOURTH ST., NEW YORK

Sail all the way to
CALIFORNIA
via Havana & Panama

Go on famous President Liners, any Thursday from New York. Take 16 days or stopover as you please. First Class from $175. Special Class from $135... See your local travel agent, or...

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
Statler Building, Boston
HUBbard 4840

Full-Flavored Goodness

That's what you want in candy... and it's what you really get in Chuckles. You can buy them by the piece, by the package, and by the pound.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Chuckles
GOOD CANDY... for all the Family
FRED W. AMEND CO. • DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

# WOMEN TO SCAN TRADE BOYCOTT AS AID TO PEACE

## World Business Group Also to Follow Progress of Equal Rights Pact

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS—A special study of a proposal which would give authority to the signatories of the Pact of Paris to use an economic boycott against aggressor nations is to be made by a committee of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women here. The proposal has been recommended by the committee on economic sanctions of the Twentieth Century Fund of New York.

The federation as a result of recent deliberations by its board in Paris, plans to appoint a special observer to follow the progress of the equal rights treaty at the League of Nations—a treaty which would give to all men and women equal rights throughout the territories of the contracting states subject to their respective jurisdictions.

A special endeavor will be made by the federated members of every country to study tariffs with the objects both of reducing them and of stimulating the world's markets, especially in regard to women's products. In the meantime, with the various branches of study having been set in motion, the federation is to turn its attention to immediate action for the betterment of members.

The clubs of Norway and Sweden will follow the example of those of Austria, Belgium and Italy in holding national exhibitions of work done by women; an international traveling exhibition, in charge of an experienced saleswoman, will visit Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Oslo, Stockholm and Hamburg; a fund will be raised by Norway to finance speakers who will tour the country for the purpose of arousing interest in the objects and activities of the federation.

Artist members are to receive special attention during the coming year. On the proposal of Signora Antonietta Pogliani of Italy, the federation's international committee on fine arts will consider arranging exhibitions for painter members, and concerts for musician members, and organizing the interchange of artists between countries, aided by a system of inter-federation booking agencies.

### Fliers Provide Way For New Tax Terrain

(Continued from Page 1)

in fact—every topographical feature of importance in estimating values.

Ninty-nine per cent of cities and towns are unequally assessed. Tax equalization is the financial balance wheel of municipal merchandise. It is equivalent to careful stock-taking inventory in industrial plants. The assessment of every municipality should be equalized. The data should be available to every citizen. Each taxpayer then realizes that he is bearing his just portion of the municipal tax and that it is being expended on a pro rata basis for the good of the community, and hence his individual gain.

Tax equalization, through the medium of aerial survey, is the only municipal or county service which, through its methods, increases the community treasury so that in the final analysis the community secures the service at no outlay or cost. In fact, it earns profits.

The first requisite in tax equalization is the procurement of detailed maps. These maps must show every building located to scale on its lot. Also these maps must show the natural bounds of farms, timbered and scrub lands, even in areas where value of land is less than cost of ground surveying. If every square foot of the municipality is not valued, any citizen can justly claim that the assessment is not equable.

**Cuts Costs Drastically**

An aerial photographic map is the only solution of the problem. By the old method of ground survey, tax maps of New Britain, Conn., cost $3000 per square mile, and consumed four years' time in the making—area 16 square miles.

By the aerial photographic method, a tax map was made for Middletown, Conn., at a cost to the town of $162 per square mile, and delivered within 60 days after flying—area 43 square miles.

The various working steps in equalizing assessments by means of photographic maps are outlined as follows:

First, the field work is started on the aerial photographic contact prints. These photographs taken vertically are 7½ x 9½ inches in size, and are at a scale of 1 inch equals 600 feet. These prints are taken into the field and property owners pencil their property bounds upon the prints. This is easily done as they recognize their property as shown on the photograph and they can follow fence lines as shown.

These marked prints are then taken into the office and the data transferred in ink to the 30 x 40 inch photographic enlargements which serve as tax maps and are at a scale of one inch equals 100 feet. Each property parcel is outlined in ink upon these enlargements, both the acreage of the area and the buildings. Also is added the owner's name, the block dimensions of exact acreage, and a key number to correspond with the index card made out for that particular property.

At the time this work is started, a board of valuations is formed. This board is composed of prominent realtors, bankers and farmers, who are best informed as to land values. They start on the main business street of the municipality and apply unit values to locations on a front-foot basis. This is the most important point—after the maps are obtained—in appraisal, the careful determination of unit land values.

This same board then establishes a chart of unit building values, based upon a square foot factor. This unit value is, of course, charted with consideration given to construction types, depreciation, etc. Each building is measured and data collected (re dwellings) as to interior trim, type of flooring, baths, heating and lighting, equipment, etc.

This is very necessary, as it is obvious that two houses may be built at the same time, side by side, by the some contractor, from the same plans, and yet, because of hardwood floors, expensive trim and fittings, one house is worth several thousands of dollars more than the other.

**Saving Pays the Cost**

Coincidental with the work of measuring buildings and securing building data is gathered the personal property list, as well as the stock and fixtures in stores. The results achieved to date in many municipalities which have equalized their taxes by means of aerial surveys, prove that the added income to the city treasury at the end of the first year has more than written off the entire cost of this aerial mapping and appraisal.

As further proof of the desire to coöperate on a real equalization of taxes, an interesting situation developed in one of the Connecticut cities wherein the merchants on the main street voluntarily increased their figure on stock and fixtures from 50 per cent to 700 per cent, as soon as the tax equality of this method was thoroughly explained to them.

When the completed assessment data is compiled, an index card is made out for each property parcel and same becomes matter of tax record. When the maps and index cards are brought up to date, the grand list is prepared and the tax book is complete.

Before the figures are made public, they are presented to the board of appeals, in a joint sitting with the board of valuations and the board of assessors. When a satisfactory result, acceptable to all three boards is secured, the assessment is declared complete and the list made public. The outstanding results of a balanced equalization show the following advantages the city has received:

**What Is Accomplished**

A fair and just measurement of value in both land and buildings.

Units of values which have been determined by local experts. Units of values which are necessarily applied uniformly and hence preclude any possibility of favoritism, prejudice, or political juggling.

A nonpolitical, 100 per cent inventory of all the municipality's tangible asets.

No "missing or overlooked property" because every industrial business block, house, barn, garage, shed and land plot can be checked from the aerial map.

Aerial maps which show every building, wood lot, meadow and cultivated area, with photographic detail, "as is" and to scale.

Tax data, available to and easily interpreted by each taxpayer. This enables him to check his tax to his neighbor's, to understand why and how his tax figure was determined and thus complaints are stopped automatically.

A tax equalization, which permits of a flat increase or reduction in the tax rate, at any future time, to suit changing conditions, without injustice to any individual. This is impossible under present methods in any unequalized municipality.

Aerial tax maps which will prove indispensable to every other municipal department. Also a scalable, photographic record of the municipality, which grows more and more valuable with each succeeding year.

Summarizing, it means: increased grand list and borrowing capacity; reduced tax rate; comfortable budget; soundly financed community and contented taxpayers.

It is a municipal investment.

## *Fliers Provide New Tax Terrain*

Aerial Photo by Sydney O. Bonnick-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PART OF PLAN FOR TAXATION OF TAMPICO, MEXICO

### Two Platforms to Put W.C.T.U. on Firm Base

(Continued from Page 1)

mit the organization to dry candidates for Congress and state legislatures. Some members want to ask also for the appointment of "just judges," by which they mean judges who will administer the dry law.

The counsel of state presidents on the committee report will be sought before it comes to vote by the convention.

It is expected that the convention will adopt both this platform and one which is being drafted by the resolutions committee in the form of an appeal "to loyal Americans to resist all efforts at repeal or nullification."

The resolutions committee platform will conclude with the statement:

"We are opposed to the submission by Congress of any amendment for the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"We will continue to promote the observance of the prohibition law and to stand for its efficient enforcement.

"We recognize that there are other issues in the campaign, but are convinced that neither repeal nor modification would relieve the depression or solve other problems, but would create greater problems.

"We believe that the Eighteenth Amendment should be retained, and that states should coöperate in law enforcement.

"We believe the national prohibition law should be strengthened, not weakened.

"To this end we will lend our influence and our support, irrespective of party affiliations, to such candidates for the Senate and the House of Representatives as will openly commit themselves to its retention and the support of the prohibition law.

"The first and necessary step to repeal is to submit; therefore, the first and necessary step to retain prohibition is to support congressmen who are against submission."

What Congress will do next December will depend largely upon the vote in the November elections, the women were warned by Dr. Izora Scott of Washington, national legislative representative.

"After the political conventions Congress took on a different aspect," said Dr. Scott. "It was no longer a law making body. It became a political campaign arena. Dry Democrats and dry Republicans were embarrassed. They had to adjust themselves to party mandates of which they did not approve. They tried to fence and dodge. It was a test of wits and a game of hide and seek, it is evident that they have problems to solve. Some of them will be independent and lead out. It is very sure that they will listen to the voice of their constituents. That is where our task lies."

Dr. Scott charged Congress with a "sheer waste of government money for printing, paper, and postage to undermine a national policy which the Government is pledged to carry out," with respect to the large number of bills and resolutions against prohibition introduced in the last session.

About 150 of the 196 bills and resolutions were duplicates, she said. Thirty identical copies of the Beck-Linthicum resolution were thrown into the hopper the same day and came out with 30 different names attached. Two months later 20 duplicates of the O'Connor beer bill came out in the same way.

At least 170 of the bills dealt with the subjects of repeal, modification and removal of restrictions from medical prescription of liquor and might have been reduced to four bills, in the opinion of Dr. Scott.

Prohibition has reduced so-called illness resulting from the use of alcohol, said Dr. P. S. Bordeau-Sisco of Maryland, director of the health department. She added:

"In a medico-acturial investigation quite recently of 43 American life insurance companies it was found that the death rate of policyholders who were "very moderate drinkers" was 18 per cent in excess of the average rate; those having had "past excesses" were 50 per cent in excess; and those who were "steady, moderate drinkers" were 86 per cent in excess of the average death rate. Alcohol is a tissue and race poison. The individual or the nation therefore which is addicted to its use is incurring a heavy health liability. It is the business of the health department of the W. C. T. U. to broadcast these facts."

**Carry on Education**

European teaching that the moderate use of alcoholic drinks is desirable and healthful makes it necessary to carry on education for the 37,000,000 foreign-born in America, said Miss Rose A. Davison of Ohio, director of the Americanization department.

The atmosphere of politics is causing the organization to be increasingly zealous in making use of institutes to reach the public with dry arguments, according to Mrs. Kate S. Wilder of North Dakota, director of the department of institutes. Outdoor and indoor meetings, and state, county and local institutes are taking place throughout the country, she said.

The 52 nations in the world's Woman's Christian Temperance Union were honored last evening in a pageant with torches held by representatives of local unions which help to support the work abroad.

Government control was designated as a failure by Mrs. T. H. Wright of Vancouver and Mr. R. J. McIntyre, organizing secretary of the British Columbia Temperance Organization. Mr. McIntyre said that the opportunities for the bootlegger are increased four fold under the Canadian system. Government control does not put an end to law breaking, declared Mrs. Wright. She stated that the convictions for violations of the liquor laws have increased to 120 per cent in the Province of Ontario, and that in the Province of Quebec 167 stills have been seized in the past 11 months.

Mrs. Boole announced that the next convention of the world's organization will take place in Stockholm in July 1934.

The world is looking to the United States to hold fast on prohibition, said Miss Helen Byrnes, who described a recent trip around the world.

This afternoon is being devoted to recreation, the entire convention going for a boat trip on Puget Sound with a visit to the navy yard at Bremerton and a view of the canal locks at Ballard.

### PARAGUAY INSTALLS PRESIDENT AYALA

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 16 (AP)—Dr. Eusebio Ayala was inaugurated yesterday for a four-year term as President of Paraguay. He wrote into his inaugural address his policy of conciliation with Bolivia in the Gran Chaco dispute.

Paraguay, he said, is and always has been ready to submit this issue to any conciliatory tribunal. He asserted, however, that Bolivia's declaration that she needs the Paraguay River as an outlet to the sea is merely a pretext for conquering the Chaco. Dr. Ayala taught philosophy, political science and sociology at the National University of Paraguay before and during his political career. He was elected to the Presidency last May, succeeding President José Guggiari.

# Key to Presidential Election Believed in Socialists' Hands

## Some Observers Figure That Defections From Both Main Parties Will Redound Mostly to the Advantage of G. O. P. Candidate

By RICHARD L. STROUT

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — Mr. Norman Thomas, it is agreed, has no prospect of being elected President this fall, but there is a distinct possibility that the enlarged vote which the former Presbyterian clergyman is expected to poll, may be a decisive factor in the election result.

The candidate who stands to benefit by this liberal or 'protest vote" is, curiously enough, President Hoover, who should get the bulk of the conservative vote; while the anti-Hoover strength will tend to be divided by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the tall, smiling nominee of the Socialist Party.

The 2,000,000 popular vote which many expect Mr. Thomas to draw might not in itself be enough to look important in a total poll which is generally expected to reach at least 4,000,000 more than the 1928 vote. The popular vote, of course, is not the determining factor.

But in a debatable state like New York, with its great block of 47 electoral votes, the Princeton graduate who has taken up the cause of the masses might draw enough votes, which would otherwise go to Governor Roosevelt, to swing the State to President Hoover. And the candidate who carries New York, generally wins the election—the Wilson victory without it in 1916 and the Tilden defeat with it in 1876 being the only exceptions since the Civil War. Tilden, it will be recalled, was "counted out" in the electoral college.

It is in New York, too, that Mr. Thomas may be expected to draw his largest vote, both numerically and proportionately. Although the Socialist candidate got only 267,000 votes in the whole country in 1928, he drew 40 per cent of the total from New York, although that State cast only 12 per cent of the entire presidential vote.

Even in 1928, the small Socialist vote of New York would have given the State to Mr. Smith over Mr. Hoover if it had been added to Mr. Smith's total. The former Governor that year got 2,089,000 votes, Mr. Thomas received 107,000 and Mr. Hoover got 2,193,000. The entire Thomas vote, if it had been cast for Mr. Smith, would have given him a margin of 3000 over Mr. Hoover. Of course, that would not have meant much, for Mr. Smith would have still been well over 100 electoral votes short of victory.

But no one expects any such spread between the electoral votes of the winner and loser this year. Democrat forecasters, for example, now give Governor Roosevelt the edge on 185 electoral votes—or 100 more than Mr. Smith got all told—and President Hoover the edge on 175, leaving 171 as debatable. New York's 47 are among the last group. It was impossible in 1928 that Mr. Smith could have obtained more than a few hundred of the Thomas New York votes by any conceivable appeal. The little Thomas tally, in those prosperous days, represented the low-water mark of orthodox, last-ditch Socialists in the Empire State.

**How the Chances Stand**

But if Mr. Thomas gets 2,000,000 votes this year and draws the same percentage from New York as he did in 1928 he will receive 800,000 votes. If his total vote is only 1,000,000 and the New York percentage holds, he will have 400 000 ballots there. New York cast 4,000,000 votes in 1928, and even 400,000 Socialist votes obviously might be the deciding factor in such a contest.

This year, too, the expected Thomas vote, even at conservative estimates of it, is going to consist mainly of independent voters and not orthodox Socialists. It will consist of men and women recording a "protest vote" against Republicans and not satisfied that the Democrats offer a real alternative.

It is conceivable, in other words, that the Democratic nominee, by his own stand, might get some of these votes—possibly enough to swing the State.

On the other hand, for every disgruntled, Thomas-inclined voter he attracted, Governor Roosevelt might lose a more conservative vote to President Hoover. And it is to the winning of these more conservative votes that the Democratic strategy appears now to be principally directed.

A good many of those theoretically willing to cast a straw ballot now for Mr. Thomas, or for Governor Roosevelt for that matter, undoubtedly may alter their attitude as the campaign progresses. They might not want to "throw their votes away" for Socialist candidates who cannot be elected.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC MEETING**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Action on the General Electric Company October dividend, usually taken at the regular meeting of the board on the fourth Friday of August, will hold over until the September meeting because of the difficulty of obtaining a quorum this month.


Shoes and Hosiery
for Men and Women
TENTO SHOES
for Style and Comfort
Most Styles $9.50
Women's Hosiery 79c and higher
Thomas F. Peirce & Son
SIX GENERATIONS OF SHOE RETAILING SINCE 1789
Westminster and Dorrance Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Our Semi-Annual Clearing Sale
New and Used
Pianos
Offers Big Savings
Upright Pianos from $19
Grand Pianos from $295
Player-Pianos from $99
The Outlet Company
Providence, R. I.

GASPEE 3444
Laura M. MacFarlane
BEAUTY SALON
Juizell Permanent Wave
15% on Permanents
April 18 to May 18
Room 502, Woolworth Building
Westminster and Dorrance Sts.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Be sure by selecting
a Monitor-Advertised School

Of course, you want to send your child to a school where wholesome influences prevail, where high scholastic standards are maintained, where worth-while friendships may be formed. Then, why not select a school advertised in The Christian Science Monitor?

You will find that these institutions are particularly glad to serve Monitor readers. They willingly respect the parents' wishes regarding the care of students. Their scholastic standards are considered uniformly high.

School advertisements appear on the Educational Page Tuesdays and Saturdays. If the current Monitor does not supply the information you desire, please write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

LONDON
Change of Address
The Orange Tree
94 New Bond St., W. 1, to 68 WELBECK ST., W. 1
(opposite Debenhams)
Luncheon and Tea Rooms

Telephone: Western 0414
THE BLUE CAT
RESTAURANT
13 Kensington High St., London, W. 8
(Opposite the Empress Rooms)
Three-Course Lunch 1/6
TEAS. HOME-MADE CAKES.

CAMEL CAFÉ
41 Doughty Street, London, W. C. 1
LUNCHEONS CLOSE BY
TEAS and DINNERS CHARLES DICKENS
HOME-MADE MUSEUM
CAKES, ETC. Open 9:30-8:30 p. m. Saturdays-6 P. M.

Corner Restaurant
172 Church St., Notting Hill Gate
LONDON
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Good home cooking, cakes
OPEN SUNDAYS Park 9784

PORTMAN HOUSE CAFE
1 BAKER STREET
(Two doors from Portman Square)
LONDON, W. 1
A Really Good Lunch 2/-.
Four-Course Tip Top Dinner 2/6.
Open 9 a. m. to 8:30—Sundays 3 to 6:30

LONDON
The Tea Kettle Tea Rooms
6 Basil Street, Sloane Street, S.W.3
Telephone SLOANE 5043
The Home-Made 'ake Shop
Morning Refreshment. Luncheons 2/-. Teas. Four-Course Dinners 2/6 Devonshire Cream Butter and Eggs received daily Open 10 a. m.-8 p. m., Saturdays 10 a. m.-2:30 p. m. Closed on Sundays.

LONDON
The Cottage Tea Rooms
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS (6:30-8:30)
408 Strand, W. C.; 33 Old Jewry, E. C.
3 Tokenhouse Bldgs., E. C. (Nr. Bank)
Private Room for Parties

SCARBOROUGH
ROWNTREES ESPLANADE CAFÉ
Luncheon and Tea Rooms
in combination with
Villa Esplanade Private Hotel

LONDON
BON MARCHE LTD.
TEA ROOM & RESTAURANT
Morning Refreshment, Luncheons, Teas, Orchestra daily 3:30 to 8 p. m. Soda Fountain. Close 1 o'clock Wednesday, HIGH ROAD, BRIXTON.

FRANCE
PARIS, FRANCE
You will find excellent AMERICAN FOOD at the
Eagle Restaurant
4, rue du Marché St-Honoré, PARIS

WALLPAX
For interior decorations to any building "Wallpax" British Patent Flat Wax Paint is unequalled. Very economical—can be washed. "Audax," made from Chinese Lacquer, gives a lasting glossy effect to exterior or interior surfaces.
Booklets and colour cards post free.
SAMUEL WILLS & CO., Ltd.
7 Castle Green, Bristol
London Showrooms: Monomark House 94 High Holborn, W. C. 1

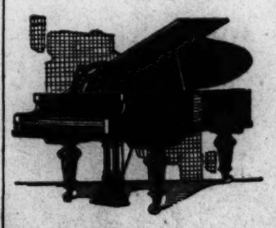
Bobby's
of Lord Street Southport
One of the finest and best equipped Stores for Ladies and Children in the North of England.
FASHIONS, FURNITURE CARPETS LINENS SILKS, ETC.
Cafe Restaurant Orchestra
Liberty Agents for Southport and District
Lord Street, Southport, Eng.

C. RASK
For Electric buoy lamps. Suitable for Trawl Fishing or any portable buoys. Will burn from 120 to 240 hours. Can be used under water if required. Weight 10 lbs. Head Office Murray Street, Stonewall. Fish Docks, Grimsby. Eng. Tel. Grimsby 4082.

LANCHESTER

For the BEST EXCHANGE-
KIRBYS
100 CAR SHOWROOMS
SOUTHPORT

Furnish Out-of-Income at Cockaynes
Cockayne's "Furnish out-of-income" Scheme allows you to get the best on terms that are convenient to yourself.
When you buy from Cockaynes', you do so with the comforting knowledge that you are purchasing from a House with more than 100 years' reputation for quality, service and value.
FURNISHING, DECORATING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND HEATING BY COCKAYNES MEAN COMPLETE AND LASTING SATISFACTION.
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. ANGEL STREET, SHEFFIELD

KENDALS

PIANOS
Kendals keep an extensive stock of all the best Pianos and even the most musically discriminating may rest assured that their requirements will be completely met. Kendals are Sole Manchester Agents for the Weber, Steck and "Duo-Art" Pianola Pianos.
Kendal Milne & Co
MANCHESTER ENGLAND
PIANOS

FLETCHERS DELICIOUS CHUTNEY SAUCE 6½d and 9½d BOTTLES
Prepared from Finest Mangoes, Choicest Fruits, Spices and Malt Vinegar. Thoroughly wholesome, appetising and delicious.
If your Grocer does not stock — ask him to obtain it for you.
Fletchers Sauce Co., Ltd. Selby Eng. Established 1825

LECTURE POSTERS
CARDS, TICKETS, HAND BILLS, ETC
Everything you require in
PRINTING
WM. HOUGH & SONS LTD.
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER
LOWEST RATES HIGHEST QUALITY

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

The Latest 'Alba' Sports Wear
includes attractive novelties in Jumper Suits in Botany Wool and Spun Silk. Fully illustrated list of the firm's exclusive Scottish productions will be given on request. The house of Greensmith Downes specialises also in the following:

| LADIES' DEPARTMENT | MEN'S DEPARTMENT |
|---|---|
| Day and Evening Gowns | Underwear |
| Coats and Costumes | Hosiery |
| Hosiery and Underwear | Shirts |
| Lingerie | Sports Wear, etc. |

Greensmith Downes
LIMITED
133-143 George St., Edinburgh and at 1 Bell St., St. Andrews
Agent for "BRAEMAR" Knitwear

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Everything sold at an Irwin Store is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction and to be absolutely pure!
FOR over 70 years Irwins have adhered faithfully To a generous policy, which, today, makes their name a household word wherever quality and value are appreciated. Their famous guarantee specifies a complete refund of purchase money should any article fail to give complete satisfaction.
Over 180 Branches Including Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, & Lytham-St. Annes
IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
Binoculars
A complete range of ROSS, ZEISS, KERSHAW and BARR & STROUD GLASSES always in stock
OPERA GLASSES AND ALL MANNER OF OPTICAL EQUIPMENT
J. B. WATSON
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALER
13 & 15 SHANDWICK PLACE
3 FREDERICK STREET
EDINBURGH

When buying CHOCOLATE BISCUITS
- Say Gunstones

You will then make sure of getting real Chocolate Biscuits. For flavour and variety, they cannot be beaten. There are eleven different kinds—all coated with the finest chocolate.
Say Gunstone's and get the best
If you cannot buy them locally, let us send you, post free, a ½ lb. packet for 1/2, or 1½ lb. tin for 3/6, or 4 lb. tin (as illustrated) for 8/8, plus returnable tin. 6d.
These prices apply only to the U. K. Prices for other countries on application.
WM. GUNSTONE & SONS, LTD.
The Biscuit Factory, SHEFFIELD

# EDUCATIONAL

## *Greatness Tasted At 'Camp With a Definite Purpose'*

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Oakland, Maine

TALL dark pines. Clumps of stalwart birches glowing whitely. Beyond them the blue of Lake Messalonskee, the longest of Maine's Belgrade Lakes. Yes, it is a vacation camp—who could resist having a camp in such a site. But loiter here awhile—watch, listen. You will have a fresh experience. For you will sense here something different. This is no ordinary vacation camp, as you cannot help but know.

In the open field in front of the rustic lodge labeled "office" a boy of high school age pauses on his way to the boys' dormitory in the grove beyond, lifts a French horn to his lips and plays a few bars of Schubert. As he starts on, a girl wearing the uniform of Robinhood green calls from the veranda, "You would get a better tone, wouldn't you, if you turned the other way?" He comes over and flings himself upon the steps to discuss it. Tone, harmonies, Beethoven, the next concert program, and archery, all come into that five-minute conversation before he goes off.

Through the wood, a group of boys and girls stroll toward the lodge, talking earnestly, each camper lugging a cello in a case. From the three or four small cabins dotting the grounds within hearing distance float sounds of practicing—violin, horn, flute. These "studios" are everywhere in the woods, and much used.

We are visiting the Eastern Music Camp in its second summer season. Here 120 high school boys and girls having unusual interest and ability in music are gathered for eight weeks of study, fun and outdoor life, under the leadership of musicians and teachers of music. From Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, they have come this year; and from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida and Venezuela.

Dr. Walter Damrosch, one of the camp's guest conductors, has called the place "a miracle of musical achievement in the woods of Maine," and one certainly is impressed with the atmosphere of music and earnestness of musical purpose expressed on every hand.

"An essential part of our teaching plan is that we have a complete orchestra, complete band, and a full chorus," said Mr. Francis Findlay, of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, and musical director of the camp.

With the morning, these amazing high school groups meet in the huge "bowl" where an outdoor stage like a great megaphone sends the harmonies of Bach, Mendelssohn and Sibelius through the tall pine forest. Here in order they rehearse with their conductors—the band, the chorus, the orchestra. Later in the day the smaller groups will meet by instruments, the contrabasses working with a special teacher of contrabass, the flutes together and clarinets with their teacher, and so on through the entire list of band and orchestral instruments. Throughout the week, also, each one of the more than 100 members of the orchestra, 58 of the band and 62 of the chorus will have a private lesson on instrument or in voice. Besides these large groups, instrumental groups and individuals, chamber music groups are formed of boys and girls who can play works of the same difficulty, these groups being in charge of various members of the faculty. Public concerts are given in the Bowl at regular intervals, for the Bowl holds several thousand and is easy of access to motorists from miles around. It is a usual thing, also, for any one of the chamber groups to give a little concert to the rest of the camp, or for a boy or girl soloist to play a concerto with the orchestra. Last night all hands were invited to the Bowl to a cello and piano recital given by members of the faculty. So it is that music is enjoyed and shared.

"You would be surprised at the earnestness of these boys and girls," said Mr. Findlay. "They practice eagerly and go at the ensemble playing with deep sincerity. In fact we have to put the brakes on with some of them. They so want to get all they can out of the experience."

All but two or three are high school youngsters. Any number of them have been chosen by their own high schools because of outstanding worth in musical lines. These have been sent on part scholarships, given by women's clubs or other local organizations, in order that they may return to their home towns and schools and stand strongly for high musical values, influencing and inspiring other boys and girls, even conducting local school bands and orchestras. This makes for an earnestness which I have felt to no such extent at any other vacation camp. These young folks are, for the time being, professional musicians. They think, talk and live music. Their conversation, while bubbling with laughter and banter, nevertheless runs along over an undercurrent of genuine love of their art. They know that concerts, fairs, and other means of raising money have been used back home by many people in order to send them here. They feel this honor. They care about it. Some of the boys and girls are earning part of their own way. It is good to see that high school students in these United States will wait on table, sweep floors, pick up papers with a stick in order to win a chance to enrich their lives along the lines of their loved choice.

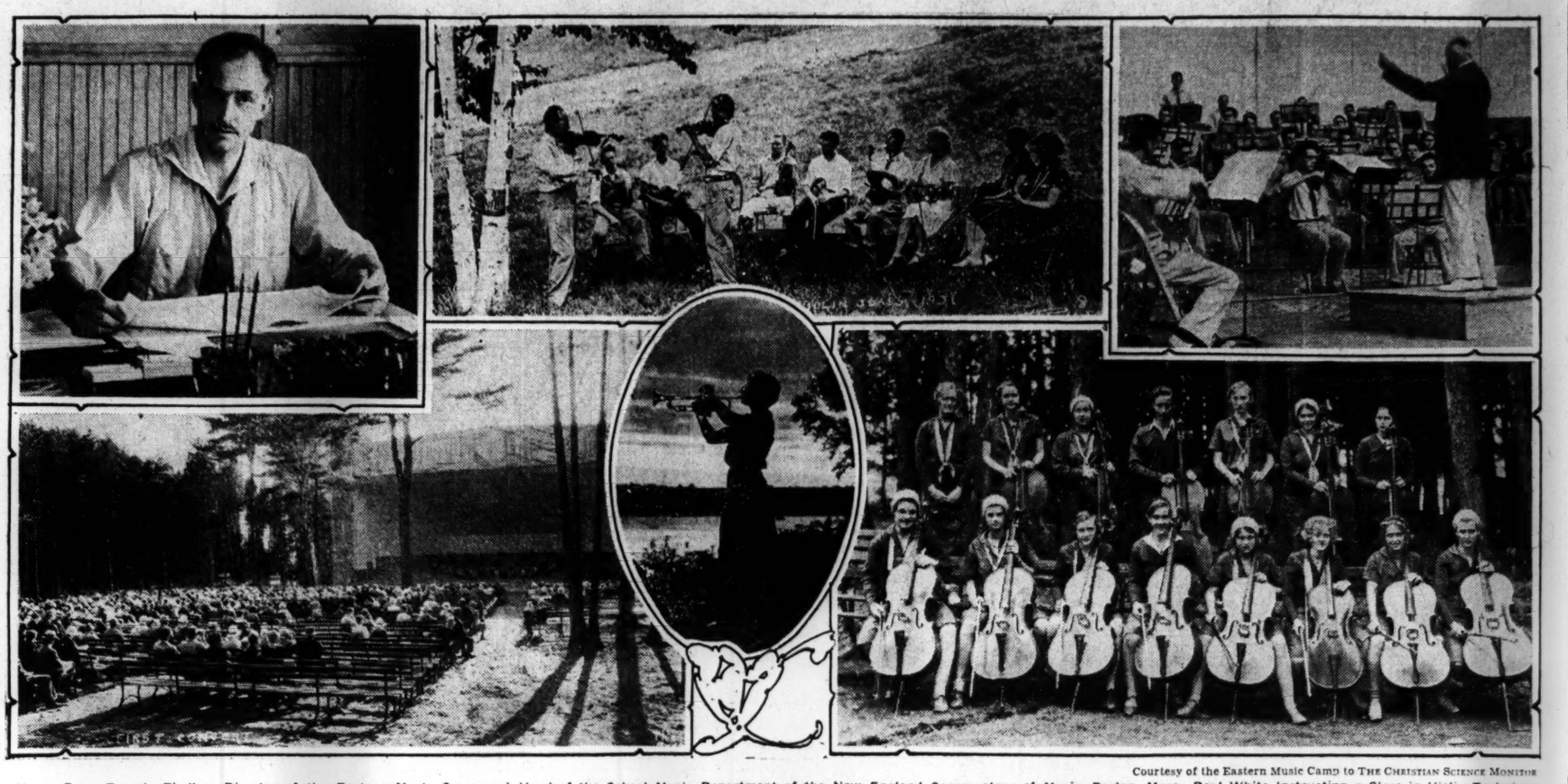
With all their earnestness and indefatigable zeal, however, there is plenty of fun and camp nonsense going on. Meals are filled with bursts of laughter or gay clapping. Announcements are made with a lilt familiar to any camper. Even here, though, there is a difference. "A chamber music group composed of so and so will play . . ." is cheek-by-jowl on the announcer's list with a rollicking invitation to a faculty-student baseball game. Swimming, volleyball, tennis—the usual camp activities of older boys and girls are entered into with a will, and as we arrived, the student council was talking up a masquerade ball that sent a dancey light into every pair of bright eyes.

The social side of camp life is under a staff of counselors who mingle with the young folks in all their activities. Most of these counselors are college students or young teachers. The faculty, on the other hand, is made up of men and women who are proved musicians and teachers of music. "You have seen that we are in among the boys and girls at all times," Mr. Findlay pointed out, as indeed I had noted. "This is invaluable to them, for they get as much out of their informal friendly contact with the faculty as they do in their regualr work."

When I think of the boys and girls I know who are almost alone in their own home circle of friends in their deep love of music, I realize something of what it must mean to the youngsters at this camp to make a host of friends whose avowed chief interest is in this field, and to come to know as well as these campers know their faculty, men and women who have made music their profession and who are generous enough to give themselves to such an extent personally as well as professionally to these eager boys and girls. Music under these conditions fills their lives with joy. It takes first place as a vocation or an avocation without need for half-apology to his mates on the part of the child. These boys and girls, it seems, will never again be as they were. As some one at the camp put it, "They grow more great for their summer's experience. For in the music they play and their attempt to live it and interpret it to others, they identify themselves with its greatness and grow as they do so." Next Sunday afternoon at their regual public concert in the Bowl, to which sometimes thousands come, the orchestra is playing the Cesar Franck Symphony. Not an easy form of greatness to understand and share. Over 100 children will go back to some 50 eastern cities bearing with them the treasures of that experience. Yet this is only a sample of the many similar enriching experiences won under those tall dark pines on the shore of that sparkling blue lake.

"And they do not forget," was the burden of the stories I heard from faculty members or their wives who have kept in touch with the boys and girls who came to the camp in its first of the two years of its existence. In the camp home of Mr. Lee M. Lockart who leads the band, heads up chamber music groups and teaches instrumentation, we heard that the group of campers from Pittsburgh, Penna., where Mr. Lockart is special supervisor of instrumental music, met throughout the winter. In Providence, R. I., where the conductor of the camp chorus, Mr. Walter H. Butterfield, is director of music in the public schools, 20 1931 campers met every Sunday night all last winter, and played chamber music.

This is the second music camp for high school boys and girls to be founded in this vast land of ours, the first being at Interlochen, Mich. The two are similar in purpose, and probably in achievement, the Interlochen camp drawing youngsters from a wider area, and therefore being on a much larger scale. Both have guest conductors like Dr. Damrosch, Dr. Howard Hanson of the Eastman School of Music, Dr. Wallace Goodrich of the New England Conservatory. It is the dream of both camps, and the many music lovers and teachers who back them, that these two camps so pioneer that more camps be established, to make such experiences and training available to boys and girls in all sections of the United States.



Courtesy of the Eastern Music Camp to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Row: Francis Findlay, Director of the Eastern Music Camp and Head of the School Music Department of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. Paul White Instructing a Class in Violin Technique. Walter Damrosch Leading the 100-Piece Student Symphony Orchestra. Lower Row: A Concert in the Bowl. A 14-Year-Old Star Trumpeter. A Cello Class.

## *The Parent*

Neutral Bay, New South Wales

To the Editor:

I would like to express my appreciation to all the contributors to the Parent column; also to the editor for making a space available in the Monitor where these letters may be published.

We have received so much help in our home by reading these articles and applying them often to our own problems that I would like to contribute a little myself.

I was very much disturbed when our little boy first used a very ugly word. I remember telling a friend about it and the counsel she gave me then I shall always remember.

Next time our little boy used the word I said very quietly to him, "Mother thought you were an intelligent little boy." The result was excellent. If one allows himself to be disturbed about these things the child thinks it has said something clever, and it also impresses itself on the memory, whereas a quiet little reasoning with the child will keep him from ever desiring to use any word that is not nice.

This way was very successful when a little girl first going to school yielded to the temptation to take some pennies from her mother's purse. The mother did not then put the money away but left it in the usual place, and told the child that mother could trust her, and when she needed anything she could always talk it over with mother.

When children first go to school they cross swords with evil probably for the first time in their lives. It is then that the parents can guide and help them till their own characters are formed. Mrs. L. E. R.

* * *

Northwood, Middlesex, England

Dear Friends:

The Parent column has always appealed to me very strongly and I am so grateful to the contributors.

My work takes me into a number of homes where there are children, and often some experience of which I have read in this column has been passed on to help a mother with similar problems.

Some years ago I had charge of two girls ages six and seven, full of fun and very loving. I found that when inclined to be defiant or disobedient, to tell them that I could not talk to little girls who behaved so, and in maintaining silence, no matter how engaging they were, usually resulted in proving their repentance by some loving act, such as preparing the bathroom and the night nursery, preparatory for bedtime, as a surprise for me. Then, during bath time, we would play "I spy" or guessing words, giving first and last letters, and filling in with x.

We used to go for long walks, morning and afternoon. Sometimes the suggestion would arise, that they were bored with these walks, and then we would start to make up a story. Each one would take her turn, and the walk would end very happily for us all. These stories at the end were often a long way off from the subject at the beginning, but caused great fun, and helped us all to think.

Miss A. A. W.


BOYS' SCHOOLS—England

THE HILL SCHOOL
GRAHAM ROAD, MALVERN
Headmaster: L. FitzGerald Lyster B. A. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Cambridge
This excellent Boys' Preparatory School on the beautiful Malvern Hills is run for those who value high ideals in education for their sons. Cricket. Football. Tennis. Swimming. Carpentry. Children taken for the holidays.

KINDERGARTEN

DAY SCHOOL
with Nursery School Class
The Studios
102 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea
London, Eng.
*Principal: MISS M. E. WILSON*

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

DANESFIELD
*Boarding and Day School for Girls*
WALTON-ON-THAMES
Beautifully situated 18 miles from London. Thorough education combined with the comforts and refinements of home. All mistresses graduates. Noted for successes in public exams to inter arts. Extensive grounds and playing fields. Professional coaching on hard and grass tennis courts. Boating, swimming, riding, etc. Entire charge taken if required. Seaside holidays. Private bus service for day pupils. Phone Walton 366. APPLY SECRETARY.

Sherbrook School
Buxton
Moves to Southport
This Boarding School for girls, with an international reputation, has now removed to a more spacious and charming country house, within acres of matured grounds and old timber, one mile from the Sea. Playing fields, farm adjacent and every modern facility. Terms are reduced to meet today's needs. *Write to the Secretary.* Sherbrook School, Greaves Hall, Banks, Near Southport, England. PRINCIPAL, Mrs. D. G. Greaves (née Hardy).

BRICKWALL
Northiam, Sussex
Senior School: Girls 12-18
Junior School: Girls 6-11

The Brickwall Parents Association provides a medium for co-operation between parents & teachers.

CHALLONER SCHOOL
LONDON
71 and 72 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7
Telephone: Frobisher 4223
A Boarding and Day School for Girls.
A liberal education together with a high standard of work. Small classes and individual attention. Boys are received in the Preparatory classes.
The Autumn Term begins on September 22nd. 1932

When You Write
to schools advertised on this page please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
France

CHATEAU DE VARENNES
SCHOOL Expert French Tuition in all Branches. Literature. Dressmaking. Laundering. Cooking. Gardening. Ideal home life in château district with tennis and bathing, for limited number of girls age 16 to 20. Hon. Mrs. PIRIE, Château de Varennes, Savennières, Maine et Loire, France.

BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS
Scotland

The Grange Home School
Strathearn Place, Edinburgh
is Home for the Younger Children
*PROSPECTUS*

HOME STUDY COURSES
United States

6,000 CHILDREN STUDY THE "CALVERT WAY"
Is it incredible to you that your child can start with Calvert School in the first grade; study at home, never have to venture out to a public school; be ready for high school in six years . . . and yet enter with advanced standing?
This is precisely what 6,000 Calvert boys and girls all over the world are doing. Calvert School comes to the home, bringing with it story-like text-books, really interesting lessons, up-to-date equipment. A Calvert teacher in Baltimore directs the work—with the sort of friendly guidance that is a stimulus in itself.
Children start with the first grade, and in six years have received not only complete elementary education, but also a rich and varied knowledge of science, art and literature. No wonder many of them enter high school knowing more than other children their own age! The course may be taken as a whole or in part—at a price unbelievably low. Kindergarten courses are also available for use by the individual or by groups. The successful books, "A Child's History of the World"; "A Child's Geography" were written for Calvert courses by V. M. Hillyer—founder of Calvert Home Instruction School. Use the coupon for full information and knowledge tests
Calvert School,
48 E Tuscany Road, Baltimore, Md.
Please send me full information, including a sample lesson.
Name.....
Address.....

BUSINESS

Indiana Business College
Marion, Muncie, Logansport, Anderson, Kokomo, Lafayette, Columbus, Richmond, Vincennes, Indianapolis. Strong Business, stenographic, secretarial and accounting courses offered. Free Employment Department. For Budget of Information, see, write or telephone FRED W. CASE, Principal, Central Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

GREGG COLLEGE
A school specializing in preparing men and women for secretarial, stenographic, accounting and court reporting positions. Call, write or telephone State 1881 for free Book of Facts.
*Register in August and save money. Easy payment plan.*
225 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Cash FOR YOUR SNAPSHOTS
Magazines and Newspapers pay millions of dollars yearly for the photographs they print, and are eager to buy more.
Wherever you live
Right in your own neighborhood there are subjects for thousands of interesting pictures that you can take and sell.
EARN EXTRA MONEY with Your Camera in Spare Time
FREE BOOK This booklet, "Journalistic Photography," tells you how hundreds are making their cameras pay handsome profits in spare time, and how you, too, may quickly learn Journalistic Photography at home at low cost, and avail yourself of U. P. picture marketing service. A fascinating, profitable spare time occupation.
Mail the coupon TODAY.
Universal Photographers Corporation
10 West 33d Street, New York
Universal Photographers Corporation, 10 West 33d Street, New York.
Send me, without cost or obligation, your booklet, "Journalistic Photography," and further information on how and where I may sell photographs, as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 16, 1932.
Name.....
Address.....
Correspondence strictly confidential. No salesman will call 121 H

BUSINESS

ESTABLISHED 1865
BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, SECRETARIAL, ACCOUNTING, STENOGRAPHIC, BOOKKEEPING AND MECHANICAL ACCOUNTING COURSES
INDIVIDUAL ADVANCEMENT
68th Year Begins Sept. 6
Evening Session Opens Sept. 19
COURSES ARRANGED TO MEET INDIVIDUAL NEEDS IF ONE WISHES TO SPECIALIZE
FREE PLACEMENT BUREAU
SEND FOR BULLETIN AND IF POSSIBLE VISIT THE SCHOOL
334 Boylston St., Cor. Arlington St., Boston
L. O. WHITE, Principal . . . Tel. KENmore 6789
NO CANVASSERS OR SOLICITORS EMPLOYED

ART

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
ART SCHOOL 54th year. All branches of Fine and Industrial Art, Painting, Sculpture, Advertising Design, Layout, Lettering, Interior Decoration. Tuition is low—not organized for profit. Faculty of national and international reputation. Fall term September 19. For illustrated catalog address
The Art Institute, Box C. M., Chicago, Ill.

The EVANSTON ACADEMY of FINE ARTS
An Accredited School
Fine and Commercial Art
Fall Term: Monday September 12, 1932
Desirable Living Accommodations Available
Room 800, 636 Church St.
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

MUSIC

MUSIC...
as a Vocation or Avocation
The New England Conservatory of Music educates students of Music to the point of fitting them to earn a living by Music . . . Or, it develops Musical expression to the perfection of a cultural asset and increases opportunities for enjoyment.
The Conservatory completes the preparatory work in Music in public schools . . . and in addition provides opportunities for continuing academic studies under competent instructors.
Three orchestras and a band provide ample scope for practice and recreation.
Students are received for single subjects as well as graduating courses.
COURSES LEADING TO DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES
Special classes for children on Saturday mornings under the direction of Mme. André Morize.
WALLACE GOODRICH, Director
New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Year Opens Sept. 15, 1932
BOSTON, MASS.
Write for catalog and special literature.
Address: RALPH L. FLANDERS, General Manager.
Office open for registration on and after Sept. 8.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

Leelanau-for-Boys
A country boarding school offering full academic courses in Junior and Senior High School subjects. College trained teachers. Small classes with careful attention to the individual boy. All winter sports. Boys may earn part of tuition. For information write
WILLIAM BEALS, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
*Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor*

A Home School
FOR BOYS
Chicago Junior School at Elgin, Ill., combines a thorough training in the principles of life, together with a training in grade school studies based on the course of study of the Chicago Public Schools, from kindergarten to eighth grade. Graduation from Chicago Junior School entitles the boy to enter High School without examinations.
The Chicago Junior School for boys has been located for 11 years on the Fox River at Elgin, Ill., 25 miles northwest of Chicago. There are 100 acres of ground consisting of beautiful rolling woodland and meadows with springs of pure water. Our principal building is new.
The primary object of the school is to provide as nearly as possible the real atmosphere of a home in which love and understanding reign.
Corporal punishment is forbidden—and plenty of joyous activity in work and supervised play reduces the necessity for discipline to a minimum.
Chicago Junior School is operated on a non-profit principle — thereby making available to boys from Christian Scientists homes, educational and religious training of a very desirable character at a rate of $50 per month.
Fall term starts September 6th. Boys from 5 to 14 are eligible.
For literature and further information address Chicago office.
CHICAGO JUNIOR SCHOOL
First National Bank Building
CHICAGO, ILL.
38 S. Dearborn Tel. Dearborn 1386

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS

Baldwin Secretarial School
SMALL—EXCLUSIVE
Central Location
Cheery Quarters
Personal Attention
Limited Registration
Platt Bldg., Park St., near Washington
PORTLAND OREGON

COEDUCATIONAL

The Van Horn Home School
20 MILES FROM OAKLAND
*"Eighty acres of fresh air and scenic beauty"*
For boys and girls from Kindergarten through Tenth grade. High standard academics, sports including swimming and horseback riding. Careful supervision. Summer session begins June 13th. Prospectus furnished upon request. Address Mrs. Mae T. Van Horn, Pleasant Acres, Hayward, California. Telephone Hayward 51Y5.

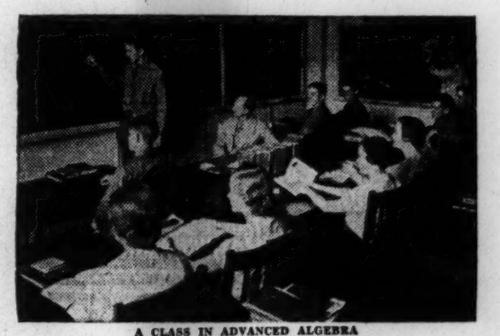
CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

Sunny Hills
The doorway to happiness for little children from infancy through elementary grades. A year 'round progressive country school. Separate nursery school unit. Wise character development and family life. Catalog.
MRS. ELLEN Q. SAWIN
P. O. Box P-293, Wilmington, Delaware

KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY TRAINING

KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY TRAINING
39th year. Accredited. High school graduates admitted. 2-year diploma. 2-year certificates. Graduates secure interesting positions. Fine social spirit. Limited classes. Fall term begins September 12. Address Registrar, for bulletin—call, write or telephone Lincoln 0817. Chicago Teachers' College, Dept. 6, 504 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Beginning in September, 1932
BOSTON UNIVERSITY
will offer
A PRE-VOCATIONAL PROGRAM
for students intending to pursue work in the fields of Music, Education, Religious Education and Social Science. This is a four-year program leading to the appropriate degrees and is made possible because of the combined facilities of the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Music, the School of Education and the School of Religious Education and Social Service.
*Send for descriptive bulletin, "Vocational Opportunities"*
(Other Departments of the University are the College of Business Administration, Schools of Theology, Law, Medicine, and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.)
The President's Office
688 Boylston Street Boston, Massachusetts


A CLASS IN ADVANCED ALGEBRA

CLASSES ARE SMALL, with an informal atmosphere conducive to frank discussions and a sincere seeking of knowledge. The instructor's attitude is that of an experienced student with broad fields of knowledge. He is a leader, not a taskmaster. His work is not only to instruct in a specific subject, but to encourage each student to so utilize his abilities that these will express themselves in useful, colorful living.

Would you like further information about student life in the Upper School? The Registrar will be glad to send to you, upon request, a copy of the Upper School catalogue.

The PRINCIPIA
*Upper School* *Coeducational* *College of Liberal Arts*
*Lower School*
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
*This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.*

# ARCHITECTURE : HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

## Home Loan Bank Act

### *Its Scope and Benefits*

By G. R. ERICSON
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

LIGHT is breaking in the dark, beclouded sky of the real estate owner who is in danger of losing his title to what is probably the dearest of his material possessions, his home. And this golden glow emanates from the same source that has revivified the flagging hopes of thousands through remedial legislative measures calculated to aid agriculture, transportation banking and industry—from Washington. It is the Home Loan Bank bill, a major feature of President Hoover's economic relief program.

Before citing the benefits which are expected to flow from this new federal act, a short description of its background, scope and operation may be necessary. The need for home loan banks has been felt for a number of years. A bill to create them received some consideration back in the Wilson Administration and was discussed in subsequent régimes, but it was not until the conference on Home Building and Home Owning called last December by the President that workable ideas began to crystallize.

Wide differences of opinion became evident between the real estate interests and building and loan associations on the one hand and mortgage bankers and insurance companies on the other. The spokesmen for the latter interests contended that urgent need in some sections of the country could be met by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, that the new measure merely pushed the Government further into business by making it a partner with mortgage loan agencies, that it took away rights of states regarding the policies, organization and management of building and loan associations, that it created another army of federal employees and that a national system was not feasible due to the different and conflicting state laws on real estate and loan institutions.

**To Assist Small Saver**

Proponents of the Home Loan Bank Act argued that due to lack of a proper amount of low-cost, long-term mortgage money, home ownership was declining and that the United States was tending to become a nation of tenants. The Home Loan bill would place needed funds in the coffers of coöperative banks or building and loan associations which in turn would be able to assist the small saver and buyer of homes. It would be instrumental in doing away with the costly second mortgage and would make money available for borrowers during these times of stress in meeting taxes, paying insurance or making repairs, to say nothing of affording lienency regarding mortgage payments.

The bill in its final form passed the Senate July 12, the House July 16 and was ready for the President's signature July 18. While it is an Administration measure, sponsored by the President and introduced in both Houses of Congress by Republicans, yet it was rewritten in the banking and currency subcommittee of which Michael K. Reilly of Wisconsin, a Democrat, was chairman, and it was passed by a House under control of Democrats. Hence it may rightly be considered nonpartisan legislation.

The new act sets up a federal board of five members appointed by the President at salaries of $10,000. This board will establish eight or twelve regional banks which have a minimum capital of $5,000,000. Those eligible to become members of the banks are building and loan associations, homestead associations, savings banks and insurance companies. They may join by subscribing an initial 1 per cent of the aggregate unpaid principal of the outstanding home mortgage loans. The Treasury will furnish up to a maximum of $125,000,000 to take up stock not subscribed for by members.

**$8000 Maximum**

The members, that is to say the building and loan societies, savings banks, etc., may take their amortized home mortgages to the Home Loan Bank and receive up to 60 per cent of the unpaid principal but not more than 40 per cent of the value of the property. On other kinds of mortgages they may receive up to 50 per cent of the unpaid principal but not more than 30 per cent of the value of the real estate securing the loan. Loans will not be made upon property valued at over $20,000; hence $8000 is the maximum single loan that can be made, nor must the mortgage which is collateral security for the loan have more than 15 years to run to maturity.

The Home Loan Banks will be managed by boards of 11 directors. They may issue bonds or debentures which will bear an interest rate not in excess of 5½ per cent and after seven years not in excess of 5 per cent. They will accept deposits only from members, non-member borrowers and from other banks in the system.

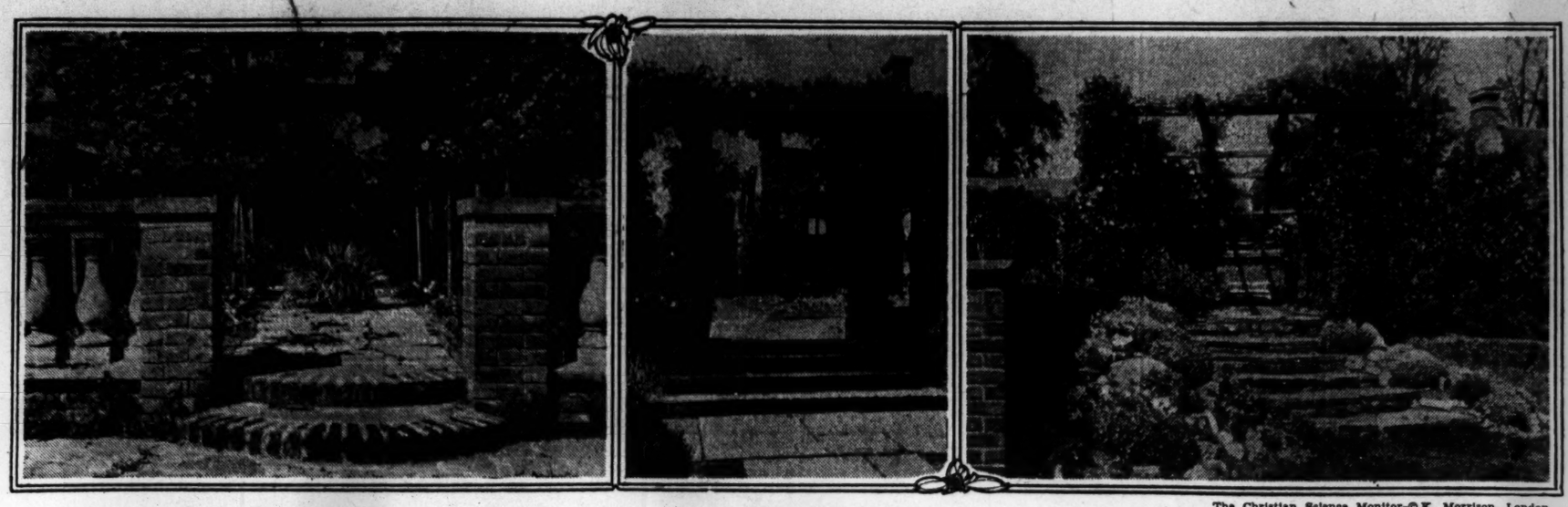
It has been estimated that of the $18,000,000,000 or $19,000,000,000 real estate mortgages, more than half or possibly $10,000,000,000 is in the smaller residential mortgages which are eligible to discount at the newly created Home Loan Banks. The maximum that could be paid out under the provisions of the act would be 50 to 60 per cent of the unpaid principal, or, say, $5,000,000,000. Considering the magnitude of this sum, the $125,000,000 initial capital available from the treasury looks like the proverbial "drop in the bucket." However, there is little likelihood that the total of new borrowings will approach even a respectable percentage of the mortgages now outstanding. Most of them are sound and are being liquidated month by month.

The expected benefits of the new loan bank system are first, the relief to small home owners and to the hard-pressed institutions which hold the first mortgage; the encouraging of residential construction, on which the Department of Commerce says between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000 will be spent as soon as credit is available; changing the home loan mortgage from a frozen asset to a comparatively liquid one; eliminating many of the risks both for the family buying a home and for the organization that lends the money to help in the purchase; raising the standard upon which home mortgages become discountable and finally tending to lower the interest rates as the bonds of the central banks grow in favor as investments.

The individual who is in urgent need of funds or an abatement of obligations which have become impossible to meet will welcome the Home Loan Bank as an oasis where relief may be obtained if it is not forthcoming from the ordinary channels. A clause in the act entitles any home owner to apply for a direct loan from the Home Loan Bank in his district, provided he comes under the limits of the act and has been unable to obtain mortgage money from any other source.

He should ascertain if the institution which holds his mortgage plans to assume membership in the system or intends to become a nonmember borrower with the object of mitigating the hardships of mortgagees. If not, then the home owner should apply to the new bank as soon as it has started to function in his neighborhood or district.

The Home Loan Bank board met Aug. 9 for the first time and plans are being pushed to establish banks of the system as fast as possible. It is expected in official circles that loans to home owners will be considered within the next 30 days. The new directors are Franklin W. Fort, chairman, Nathan Adams of Texas, H. Morton Bodfish, professor of economics and real estate at Northwestern University; William E. Best of Pennsylvania and Dr. John M. Gries of Ohio.



The Christian Science Monitor-© K. Morrison, London

Left—Crescent-Shaped Steps Made of Bricks Are Effective for Formal Positions and Are Specially Pleasing When Used in Conjunction With Stone Paving. Center—Example of Steps in Scale With Surroundings. Formal in Design, the Stone Recalls the Surrounding Pairing and the Brick Combined With Tiles Recalls the Masonry of the Arch Above. Right—Steps Suited to Informal Part of Garden on Account of Their Informal Construction and Their Framework of Rock Plants.

## Garden Steps Effectively Placed

### *And Points on Choosing Suitable Designs*

By KATHERINE MORRISON
*Special from Monitor Bureau*
London

IN GARDENS of any size, steps are almost as necessary a feature as paths or boundary definitions. They should be much more than ways of reaching different levels. Although intended primarily for practical use, they not only can but should add to the general attractiveness of a layout by being effectively placed, properly designed and constructed of suitable materials. In order to fulfill their dual rôle of utility and beauty, what are the essential requirements? They should, above all, conform in character to their immediate surroundings. No matter what their position or purpose, they should be easy of ascent. The uncomfortable steepness which one often encounters indoors in old-fashioned, cramped city houses is inexcusable out of doors.

Steps in town gardens should be as formal in their design and building as the rest of the masonry. Also in the country where the layout near the house is formal, steps, either leading directly from the house to the grounds or to an intervening terrace, should be of ample proportions and dignified appearance. There should be no haphazard construction, no uneven levels, none of that random growth of creeping plants which so greatly contributes to the charm of steps less formally placed. One of the most satisfactory types for houses standing high above the garden level are double flights of curving steps leading from a wide landing either upon a terrace or into a pathway. If more than one flight is required to gain access to a garden from a terrace, all the flights should be similar—though not necessarily identical—in design and construction.

**Two Entirely Different Styles**

Two of the illustrations on this page show steps in different parts of the same garden. The whole layout is an admirable setting for a delightful old restored farmhouse in Essex. On the garden side of the house is a wide terrace, several feet above the rest of the grounds. This terrace, with its broad paved paths and strictly formal planting, is approached by shallow steps at either end. These are as formal in their construction as the rest of the terrace. One interesting detail is that all the steps in the flight illustrated are not of the same length. The ends of each succeeding step extend beyond the level of the one above it. This gives an impression of expansion and importance quite appropriate to the position.

The other flight of steps leads from the formal part of the garden to a meadow. It is quite fitting that these steps should be entirely different in treatment. Their informality is shown in several ways—by their happy-go-lucky method of construction, by their being curved instead of straight and by the delightful arrangement of small rockeries to each side. The rock plants are not only in harmony with the character of the steps, but they are also correctly placed. They do not overflow onto the steps themselves.

Many garden owners, in their legitimate desire to give a picturesque aspect to steps in informal positions, allow rock plants to grow along the treads of their steps. This is neither good for the plants nor good for the pedestrians. A better plan is to sow them in the cracks between the risers and to keep to the lowest carpeting varieties. In this way they will relieve the severity of the masonry without covering the actual footway.

Such planting is particularly suitable for irregular steps that cut through or bound a rock garden. It affords a feeling of continuity, for the green mantle of the rock plants and their myriads of bright-eyed blossoms in the garden proper reappear on a miniature scale along the risers of the steps.

**Flagstone Steps**

Often in the wilder parts of an undulating garden an interesting variation of the conventional path or stepping-stones is a path built entirely of large flagstones in the form of steps. These should be very shallow so as to insure an easy ascent. Planting under these circumstances should be artless in effect but carefully thought out beforehand and kept well under control.

In districts where stone abounds it is only natural that garden steps should be of all-stone construction. But in many parts of England brick is more readily procured than stone. So landscape gardeners have developed a high degree of skill in making the most of brick steps. A favorite design is the crescent-shaped flight where each succeeding step projects beyond the other until the base becomes a semicircle. These semicircular steps with bricks laid on edge are very delightful as an approach to a terrace at the end of a lawn. Usually the retaining wall to either side will be of brick also, which makes an agreeable color scheme when viewed across an expanse of green grass.

Of course, bricks are even more commonly used for straight flights of steps. They can be laid in the same way—lengthwise on edge and cemented with mortar. This makes the edge of each step a succession of header bricks.

For more informal steps a favorite method of construction is either one or two rows of bricks laid at random as stretcher courses. No mortar is used. Sometimes, as previously mentioned, carpeting plants are allowed to grow up between the bricks forming the risers. The treads, left bare, are usually made of stone which gives a pleasant variety.

## My Garden Hobby

Cambridge, Wis.

Dear Friends:

The garden now under my care has been long established, and it is here that I indulge my hobby, the arrangement of colors so as to form a harmonious whole. Peonies, roses, sweet May pinks and the tall, English delphinium "set the palette" for the annuals which follow in the procession of bloom. There are great beds of petunias, zinnias, snapdragons, carrying out the scheme of rose, blue and lavender, interspersed with plenty of white.

Separated from these by a broad stretch of lawn is the yellow garden. Here the hardy coreopsis, the gaillardia and the primrose Youngii (which bears the amusing name of day-flowering evening primrose), the old-fashioned single yellow rose, and the Iceland poppy are succeeded by the calendula, its tall sister, the African marigold and the tiny border flower, tagetes signata pumila. These make a sunshiny spot on the darkest days.

In another quarter, isolated by plenty of green, are the brilliant Oriental poppies, a vivid scarlet, and the lychnis chalcedonica.

Even the lilies are placed where their hues will enhance the beauty of their neighbors, the candidum with the delphinium, the tiger against the background of shrubs and the regale following the yellow roses.

Once when a lavender seedling of the hardy phlox sprung up next to the tiger lilies, it was ruthlessly uprooted.

Novel and charming effects can be created and lavish displays enchant the visitor, but in nothing is restraint more essential than in this, the oldest of the arts.

(Mrs.) H. A. L.

Salem, N. J.

Dear Garden Friends:

My garden is itself a hobby, being one of many in an old-fashioned town rich in old-fashioned gardens. So, in order to individualize mine, I have sought to cultivate the plants that have long since given place to modern hybridizing.

So far I have established in my garden "scouring reed, "Jobs' tears," "Johnny-go-to-bed-at-noon," lavender, rosemary, lemon thyme, mint, sweet rocket and bouncing Bet, and am always on the lookout for the half-forgotten plants of our grandmothers. One wild flower garden also has flourished sometimes after a second or third attempt at transplanting and we now have bloodroot, star of Bethlehem, Jack in the pulpit, hepatica, anemone, spring beauty, Quaker ladies, Solomon seal, wild geranium, Canada wild ginger, bird food and dogtooth violets and two varieties of yellow violets, with winter aconite as our earliest bloom. Three holly trees are growing in a rock garden which were grown from berries planted in the house at Christmas.

The birds feast on the fruit of the plaghoon pumace, snowberry, Indian currant and calicaepas, and humming birds are daily visitors to the blackberry lillies.

For our Washington Bicentenary we have planted a mountain ash tree in view of the kitchen windows by the side of a hedge of bittersweet which promises a glowing autumn picture.

The Garden Hobby column is one of the many lovely personal features which enables its readers to share its interests as with friends, for all garden lovers are friends in the truest sense. (Miss) N. R. McK.

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Garden Friends:

If we have a garden hobby it is to share our garden with our friends. The purpose of our garden is to promote friendliness and the love of the beautiful, not alone for the family and neighbors, but for those who come and go day by day. Our idea of a clock garden is to have flowers blooming all season through, so that those who come may carry away with them an armful of cut flowers all during the blooming season, which in this climate begins with the sweet violets in February and lasts until the chrysanthemums in November. We also enjoy sending cut flowers to public places, offices, etc., since ours is a giving garden. The flowers from our garden have captured a number of prizes at the Country Club Flower Show, which is held every spring.

An interesting arrangement is gained by planting tea roses, which bloom all season through, also hardy phlox, iris, hardy ageratum, dahlias and other plants just outside the windows, so that from the inside the flowers look like huge bouquets framed by the casement. The arrangement from the south living room windows of this nature has been most pleasing this season. We have also carried out this idea on three sides of the sun parlor, so that one sits in a bower of fragrant and brilliant blooms, interspersed with cool green, all season through.

Carrying out the idea of a pink and purple color scheme, our garden has in the shades of lavender and purple sweet violets, lilacs, iris, phlox, ageratum, desmodium, petunias, dahlias, and summer lilacs; in pink and red there are tulips, roses, both annual and tea roses, petunias, hardy phlox in various shades, dahlias, gladiolus, hardy sweet peas, hybiscus, peonies, rubrum lilies, chrysanthemums; there is a touch of white in spirea, phlox, hydrangeas, narcissus, lilies-of-the-valley, madonna lilies, iris; and a sparse touch of yellow in honeysuckle, golden glow, and iris. In annuals we vary the planting from year to year but nothing yields the profuse blooms for cutting more than giant zinnias in pastel shades, or in yellows and reds, also petunias in pink and purple. The large ruffled varieties are colorful and fragrant and make all season bloomers for large vases, window boxes, and borders. We have not followed the common fad of a rock garden, but around the stepping stone walks have seedum, trailing vines, red leafed clover, delphinium, sweet Williams, columbine, and a hardly variety of dusty-miller that is as delicate as lace.

Our idea has not been to have such a large variety of plants and flowers as it is to have those which are good for cutting, and which yield blooms all season, so that as rapidly as one variety is through blooming it can be cropped down and permit another variety to bloom in the same bed. Thus in a spring tulip bed, gay with hundreds of tulips, we later have petunias, tube roses, gladiolus, dahlias, rubrum lillies.

A peep into our garden would not be complete without mentioning the many song birds which inhabit it. I have counted as many as 16 varieties of birds at one time. The mockingbird, wren, brown thrasher, catbird and robins make it ring with song. The cardinal remains all winter and whistles his merry "pretty, pretty, pretty" all year through. I call the birds our free tenants, getting their lodging and food without fear of insufficient funds, and they are so free in every way.

With good wishes to all Monitor garden growers everywhere

(Miss) H. O'B.

## *To Discourage Skeeters*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Joplin, Mo.

In these days when we all wish to enjoy our lawns and porches—and the mosquitoes select the same spot and hour, we can correct the unpleasant feature by spraying the grass about us, or the porch, with a little of the same spray used in the house for flies or other insects. It insures a peaceful evening. C. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Dad's Shack"—Log Cabin

## 'Dad's Shack'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Yale, Michigan.

LUMBERING days are far in the past even in the memory of those who have lived in Yale longest and who remember Mill Creek when it was a stream of depth and usefulness. Now it is but a mere trickle in which adventurous boys sail their white-winged ships or go wading after tadpoles.

But Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Andreae have built within the spacious grounds surrounding their home, a reminder of those days when the creek in the early spring carried great pine logs down to Black River and on to the waiting sawmills at Port Huron.

The log cabin was not built primarily as a memorial of picturesque old lumber days, however. Mr. Andreae wanted an entirely masculine retreat with the setting and atmosphere of the woods, a place where his tools and gardening implements might be carefully stored, and where his particular coterie of friends might gather to talk business, politics and, of course, gardening.

**Must Look Well**

At the same time, the family agreed, the cabin must add to the beauty of the garden and lawns surrounding the house, and it must be durable, practical and useful.

So today it stands in a lovely setting of evergreens linking the past with the present, a well-designed cabin of seasoned and peeled spruce and balsam logs. The logs were cut near Otsego Lake, Mich., close to the northern tip of the lower peninsula. They were brought down by truck to the Andreae estate where they were properly notched and built into a sturdy cabin, 18 feet by 20 feet in size. Rough brick has been used to make a wide fireplace so that the cabin would be cheery and comfortable even on chilly days. In fact it is cozy place for lounging when the snow lies deep between its rustic doorsill and the modern one of the family residence. Rafters and ridge pole are also of peeled logs and Mr. Andreae has built several neat cupboards where he keeps carefully classified his favorite garden aids.

Beneath the windows, which are small paned and hung with simple ruffled curtains, run two built-in window seats. Gayly decorated canvas chairs and a rustic table large enough to serve a picnic meal complete the furniture. A toilet and lavatory add convenience.

Great spikes 14 inches in length hold the logs together, and they are chinked with cement and varnished inside and out as protection against the weather. A primitive door of rough, heavy planks is a harmonious note.

Having no formal name, the cabin has been comfortably dubbed "Dad's Shack" by the young people of the family. And it is just that. Often a plate of delicious sandwiches is sent from the home kitchen down to the "Shack" for "Dad" and his friends on days when he has a guest or there is some absorbing gardening project on hand and a trip to the house for luncheon would take too much time and ceremony.

During the fall and winter the family and their friends sometimes sit before the colorful fire on crisp evenings when the informal atmosphere of the cabin is especially inviting and the "Head Gardener" permits an invasion. Bags of butternuts and walnuts, gathered from the woods and stored in the cabin to dry, help to make the evenings enjoyable.

**Many Uses**

At one time, the cabin was a place of cool retreat and interest at a lawn fete when the home and grounds were thrown open to the public. On an even more important occasion, it was part of the charming background for a family wedding. Swept, and flower bedecked, it served as a refuge for the older men guests while the younger generation took possession of the house.

The landscaping is one of satisfying contrasts. Beside the rustic door, high-bush cranberry spread scarlet globes against the brown logs. Canterbury bells bloom blue and white and pink below the windows. From the west the primitive outlines of the cabin make pleasant contrast with a hedge of roses, while from the east the logs are dark against the white, vine-draped columns of a pergola.

MARTHA M. SMITH.

## Building a Flowering Wall

By C. F. GREEVES-CARPENTER
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THERE are many reasons for building a wall, and there are many types of walls which may answer the purpose satisfactorily. There is, however, one type of wall which, besides answering the purpose of a retaining wall or an inclosure for a garden, may also be in itself an attractive feature.

The wall garden has been a much neglected feature of landscape architecture, and yet it can be one which would add great charm and not a little beauty to any garden.

**Constructing the Wall Garden**

Some differences in construction naturally will occur in building a wall garden. If, for instance, it is desired to build a wall 5′ high, a trench should be prepared which would be 2′ 3″ deep by 2′ 3″ wide. The wall will taper 3″ every foot so that the width of the wall at the top would be 1′.

Rock native to the locality should be selected for the wall, and should be of fair size with one side smooth-faced which will form the actual facing of the wall. Rocks that would be unsuited for the above-ground section of the wall may be utilized for the footing. A layer of such rocks should be placed in the trench with earth packed tightly between them in order to lend strength to the foundation. Layer on layer of these rocks should be built up in the same manner until the surface of the soil is reached, then, a layer of large rocks should be put in place in such a manner that they slope slightly downward and backward and, at the same time, having the smoother surface toward the front of the wall. Some of the rocks should be wide enough to extend all the way through the width of the wall.

Earth should, of course, be packed tightly between the rocks as well as between each consecutive layer of rocks. Care should be taken to see that joints of earth do not occur one above the other; such a condition would tend to make a waterway which would wash away most of the soil and many of the plants. Fairly large pockets of earth should be left at scattered points at distances of about 2′ apart and extending through the entire width of the wall. At the back of each of these pockets, fertilizer should be placed and the balance of the space filled with fresh topsoil. This fertilizing should be done during the construction of the wall; it is a much better procedure than mixing the fertilizer in with the topsoil as in the former manner a tendency is developed to attract the roots of the plants to reach back into the soil for nourishment. This, of course, more firmly embeds the plants in the wall.

The wall garden should, preferably, be built during the summer months so that it may have settled by the time fall arrives.

**Planting the Wall Garden**

In planting the wall garden a good knowledge of plant material is necessary if one is to have a successful looking garden. Plants should be chosen to insure a continuance of bloom for as large a part of the year as possible. One must be careful of color contrasts; be certain that they will blend in with other adjacent planting. A number of evergreen plants should also be selected in order that the wall outline may be toned down for the time when no plants will bloom, as in late fall.

Some charming examples of wall gardens occur in Great Britain in which many wildflowers are used to great advantage. For instance, multicolored dwarf hairbells and dwarf begonias grow wild in many parts, so also do violets and wild sea pink (sea anemone) abound to make beautiful the Old World rockery wall.

**What to Plant**

In the United States country, wall gardens in shady positions may have such plants as rockcress (Arabis alpina), lily-of-the-valley (Convallaria majalis), bleeding heart (Dicentra spectabilis), forget-me-not (Myosotis palustris), Japanese spurge (Pachysandra terminalis), mountain pink (Phlox subulata), cowslip (Primula veris), stonecrops (Sedums all varieties), speedwells (Veronica all varieties), periwinkle (Vinca minor) and violas. Such shade-loving evergreens as bush arbutus (Abelia grandiflora), azaleas for semi-shaded exposures, Cotoneaster horizontalis, spreading euonymus (E. patens), the yews, and Pfitzer junipers (Juniperus pfitzeriana) may be successfully interspersed in such a manner that the tone effect of the wall will be softened as well as giving it a better effect.

**For Those in the Sun**

For wall gardens in full sunlight the following supplies a partial list which will be found satisfactory, i. e., carpet bugle (Ajuga reptans), dwarf goldentuft (Alyssium saxatile compactum), alpine rockcress (Arabis alpine), snow-in-summer (Cerastium tomentosum), plumbago (Ceratostigma larpente), hardy pinks (Dianthus all varieties), avens, (Gems montanum), funkia (Hosta all varieties), evergreen candytuft (Iberis sempervirens), flax (Linum perenne), campion (Lychnis alpina), forget-me-not (Myosotis palustris), mountain pink (Phlox subulata), saxifrage (Saxifraga rhei superba), periwinkle (Vinca minor) and speedwell (Veronica subsessilis). Such evergreen plants as Dwarf Japanese cypress (Chamaecyparis obtusa nana), Pfitzer junipers (Juniperus pfitzeriana), prostrate junipers (J. procumbens), sabine juniper (J. sabina), Gregory spruce (Picea gregoryana), mugho pine (Pinus mugho), dwarf yews (taxus cuspidata brevifolia), azaleas, evergreen barberry (Barberis vericulosa), wintercreeper (Euonymus radicans), Japanese holly (Ilex crenata) and leucothoe (L. catesbei) wisely interspersed will achieve a very pleasing effect throughout the winter months when no flowering plants will bloom.

Accent points may be successfully used on top of the wall, and for this purpose such plants as Chinese Juniper (Juniperus chinensis), Spiny Greek Juniper (J. excelsa stricta), Peabody's arborvitæ (Thuja occidentalis lutea) and boxwood (Buxus sempervirens or B. suffruticosa) could be used.

## Using Jardinières

A caution may be welcome concerning the attractive jardinières which are used to hide unsightly flower pots. Excess water drains off into the jardinière and is forgotten. If allowed to stand there it works injury to the plant. A good way to prevent this is to invert a saucer in the bottom of the jardinière and stand the flower pot on this. The water can then drain off into the jardinière without being reabsorbed through the hole in the bottom of the pot. Stagnant water should not, however, be left in the jardinière indefinitely.

A flower pot should never fit tightly into a jardinière. There should be plenty of room about it for proper ventilation otherwise the plant itself will suffer because of the ornate container.


**Plant in the Fall!**

HIGH GRADE EVERGREENS AND PLANT MATERIAL NEVER WERE CHEAPER

*Starting today . . .*

all our nursery stock goes on sale at unheard-of low prices

*Our famous English mixture lawn grass seed 20c per pound*

**Robert Winslow Nurseries**

2436 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE, NEEDHAM

*Wellesley Line* — *Open Evenings*

**Rock Plants**

You will be interested in our list of over 200 excellent varieties.

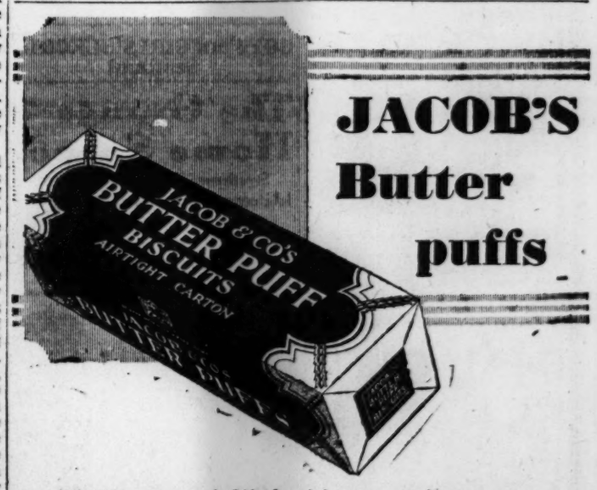
*ASK FOR IT*

Have a ROCK GARDEN. Our work and our prices will be to your advantage. Call for an estimate.

**PERENNIAL BARGAINS**

We have a list of temporary bargains that are worth your while.

WHITE & JOHNSON
WAKEFIELD, MASS.




**JACOB'S Butter puffs**

Split open and filled with creme cheese, preserves or fruit, Jacob's Butter Puffs will give you something different and delicious.

Their flaky lightness melts in your mouth, their subtle flavour coaxes you to come again—even when you think you're not hungry. Packed in sealed airtight cartons they come to you as fresh as if baked but an hour ago.

There are 300 other Jacob's varieties to choose from.

*Canadian Agent:*
C. GYDE & SON, Ltd.
403-10, St. François Xavier Street, Montreal

**W. & R. JACOB & Co. LTD**

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, DUBLIN, IRELAND

# THE HOME FORUM

## Having Sand in One's Shoes

MOST unfortunately, I had put on my old shoes—the ones with the straps which have grown loose.

Agnes, being more sensible, wore her lace-ups which, she assured me, were much more up-to-date as well as being more efficient. She had little sympathy with me when, at intervals, I stopped, undid my buttons, and shook the contents of my old shoes into the road. She said that having sand in one's shoes indicated a lack of ability to progress.

We had left the car on the outskirts of the village and were plowing our way through the reep ruts of an unmade road to the scanty grass of what, from its geographical position, might have been described as the village green. Agnes disengaged her guidebook and turned over the pages.

"Perloja," she began aloud, "is a small village upon the banks of the River Merkys. It is remarkable for the fact that the half of it is situated in Lithuania, the other half being in the Vilna Territory, and under the Government of Poland. The river divides—"

But I was not really listening. My eyes roamed around the village green.

The houses of Perloja are of wood. Logs, piled one upon another, the cracks between them cemented with a dried moss which keeps out the wind. The roofs are of straw thatch. At a distance, it would be hard to distinguish Perloja from the sandy brown earth upon which it sands.

Immediately in front of us stood two churches. The one—its tall spire rising to impressive heights—built of bright pink bricks which twinkled magnificently in the sunshine of the early afternoon, the other—so close beside it that it must have been barely possible to pass between the two—composed of sagging wood; its miniature wooden tower tottering askew, the ancient doorway hanging ajar loosely. I recollected that the old church belonged to the fifteenth century and was now in disuse.

Agnes lifted the latch of the gateway and, advancing across the dry grass, took another look at her guidebook, and mounted the steps of the pink church.

I did not follow. Instead, I seized the opportunity of emptying my shoes and, more comfortable than I had been for the last ten minutes, pushed further open the door of the old church and went in.

"Relics of past glories," I said half aloud, since Agnes was safely out of earshot.

The broken wooden floor was piled with loose earth and planks, thrown there, doubtless, during the erection of the new building. On the walls hung, crookedly, a couple of colorless paintings. Remainders of a decorated chancel occupied one end of the building; remainders of an organ loft, its broken railing suspended perilously, occupied the other.

* * *

My solitude was rudely disturbed by Agnes, who appeared suddenly in the doorway. She flourished her guidebook.

"Most interesting," she said, retreating quickly into the sunshine. "I have read the whole history of this place for the last fourteen years—and it is really most interesting."

She quoted passages from the guidebook as we retraced our steps across the green.

Perloja, it seemed, was a truly remarkable place. The Perlojans (I felt sure at the time, and the opinion was confirmed afterward, that the inhabitants were not called Perlojans, but did not say so) were remarkable people.

In 1918, they had run a little republic all their own. With pitchforks and scythes they had successfully repulsed Polish forces and Bolshevik forces, and even the forces of Lithuania until, deciding that the Lithuanians meant well, they consented to become part of their new state.

"Two years ago the inhabitants of this gallant village built their own church," continued Agnes, reading eagerly, "and built it entirely by local talent—"

I looked over my shoulder.

"I wish it hadn't been pink," I said.

But Agnes did not think the color mattered. Pink or not pink, she was so glad to see signs of progress. She strode along happily.

The way down to the river—it could barely be called a road—lay between haphazard little houses. Apple trees, in blossom, and ruta, grew in the patches of garden between them. Through the minute windows of more than one, as we passed, I could see the bent head of a woman at her loom. I knew that bare feet controlled the rise and fall of the threads through which the bobbin was thrown back and forth so skillfully. One of the women looked up and waved a greeting—Lithuanians are like that.

Agnes elected to sit down on the trunk of a tree, close to where the wooden bridge spans the river between the divided halves of Perloja. She fanned herself with her guidebook and picked midgets off the rough surface of her tweed skirt. It seemed a little hot for May.

Below us, on the brink of the river, was a woman—ankle deep in the water—her wide skirt tucked up, her strong arms bare to the elbow. She dangled a garment; let the swift current spread it out from her hands; gathered it, turned it over on a flat stone at her side, and commenced the usual pounding process with her wooden kultuvé.

I watched her, hoping against hope that Agnes, in a mood for reform, would not be moved to say how much easier work would be if a proper wringing machine were used. She had said nothing about opening a textile factory when we passed the women at their weaving—but possibly that would have been a little too humorous.

* * *

The woman in the water sang to herself, a rhythm which fell in with the blows of her kultuvé. Little wisps of wind from the river carried stray notes, but I could not catch them in their proper sequence. Probably the song, had I understood it, would have told of work. All Lithuanian things have songs made about them, and the washing of garments in the river must surely have many.

"You know," said Agnes, breaking in, "there will very soon be no village here at all. Five years—I think the book said five years—and the whole place will be gone, or nearly gone, except for the church."

I turned my head.

"It is the Government, you see," continued Agnes complacently. "The Government disapproves of villages, and so villages must go. The book says—I was reading it up there—that everybody in Perloja who owns land somewhere outside, has to pick up his house, so to speak, and pop it down in the middle of his land, wherever it may be—and sometimes it is miles off. You know—the what-is-it? Yes, the Individual Farm System—that is what they call it. Every man a farmer, and every farmer on his own land, instead of having to walk to it every day."

Agnes said that houses like those of Perloja could be moved by rolling logs underneath them to their destination—even if it were miles.

Something inside me cried out. The apple trees, the ruta, the women's looms, all removed. The flat stone in the river deserted. No rhythm of kultuvé, no singing. The little houses of Perloja rolled and rolled, away beyond—

I leaned down and jerked the buttons of my shoes. I shot the sand which had collected in them fiercely into the grass. I stretched my stockinged feet in front of me rebelliously.

"You know," said Agnes presently, when she reckoned that my internal fires had burned down sufficiently, "I have come to the conclusion that you are just a trifle sentimental. You belong to those people who abhor change; people who are weighed down with something; people who have sand in their shoes—you know the saying—"

"Agnes," I said desperately, "where did you buy your lace-ups? Do you suppose—"

P. L.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages .... 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages .... 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages .... 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages .... 5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 270 Madison Avenue
Detroit ....3-191 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago .....1058 McCormick Bldg.
Miami ..... 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis ...1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City .405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles..210 West Seventh Street
Seattle .....824 Skinner Bldg
London .....1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin .....Unter den Linden 59A
Florence .....Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY


## *Thrush*

The deep green twilight of the wood
  is shattered
By the slow footsteps of the summer rain;
The star-flower's small white pointed bloom is scattered
Upon the dripping moss, and wind has lain
Along the drenched sweet fern. Beneath wet trees
A thrush shakes out clear tumult from a throat
Soft with rain, until the bright cries seize
My heart and break it with one last wild note!

FRANCES FROST.

## *Yosemite*

Sound! sound! sound!
O colossal walls and crown'd
In one eternal thunder!
Sound! sound! sound!
O ye oceans overhead,
While we walk, subdued in wonder,
In the ferns and grasses, under
And beside the swift Merced!

Fret! fret! fret!
Streaming, sounding banners, set
On the giant granite castles
In the clouds and in the snow!
But the foe he comes not yet,—
We are loyal, valiant vassals,
And we touch the trailing tassels
Of the banners far below.

Surge! surge! surge!
From the white Sierra's verge,
To the very valley blossom.
Surge! surge! surge!
Yet the song-bird builds a home,
And the mossy branches cross them,
And the tasselled tree-tops toss
  them
In the clouds of falling foam.

—From "The Poetical Works of JOAQUIN MILLER." Edited by STUART P. SHERMAN.

## Earls and Presidents

There was a short silence after Mrs. Errol went out, and Cedric seemed to be studying Mr. Havisham, and Mr. Havisham was certainly studying Cedric. He could not make up his mind as to what an elderly gentleman should say to a little boy who won races, and wore short knickerbockers and red stockings on legs which were not long enough to hang over a big chair when he sat well back in it.

But Cedric relieved him by suddenly beginning the conversation himself.

"Do you know," he said, "I don't know what an earl is?"

"Don't you?" said Mr. Havisham.

"No," replied Ceddie. "And I think when a boy is going to be one, he ought to know. Don't you?"

"Well—yes," answered Mr. Havisham.

"Would you mind," said Ceddie respectfully — "would you mind 'splaining it to me?" (Sometimes when he used his long words he did not pronounce them quite correctly.) "What made him an earl?"

"A king or queen, in the first place," said Mr. Havisham. "Generally, he is made an earl because he has done some service to his sovereign, or some great deed."

"Oh!" said Cedric; "that's like the President."

"Is it?" said Mr. Havisham. "Is that why your presidents are elected?"

"Yes," answered Ceddie cheerfully. "When a man is very good and knows a great deal, he is elected President. They have torch-light processions and bands, and everybody makes speeches. I used to think I might perhaps be a President, but I never thought of being an earl. I didn't know about earls," he said rather hastily, lest Mr. Havisham might feel it impolite in him not to have wished to be one. "If I'd known about them, I dare say I should have thought I should like to be one."

"It is rather different from being a President," said Mr. Havisham.

Mr. Havisham crossed his own legs and put the tips of his fingers carefully together. He thought perhaps the time had come to explain matters rather more clearly.

"An earl is—is a very important person," he began.

"So is a President!" put in Ceddie. "The torch-light processions are five miles long, and they shoot up rockets, and the band plays!" . . .

"There is another advantage in being an earl, sometimes," said Mr. Havisham slowly, and he fixed his shrewd eyes on the little boy with a rather curious expression. "Some earls have a great deal of money."

He was curious because he wondered if his young friend knew what the power of money was.

"That's a good thing to have," said Ceddie innocently. "I wish I had a great deal of money."

"Do you?" said Mr. Havisham. "And why?"

"Well," explained Cedric, "there are so many things a person can do with money. You see, there's the apple-woman. If I were very rich I should buy her a little tent to put her stall in, and a little stove, and then I should give her a dollar every morning it rained, so that she could afford to stay at home." . . .

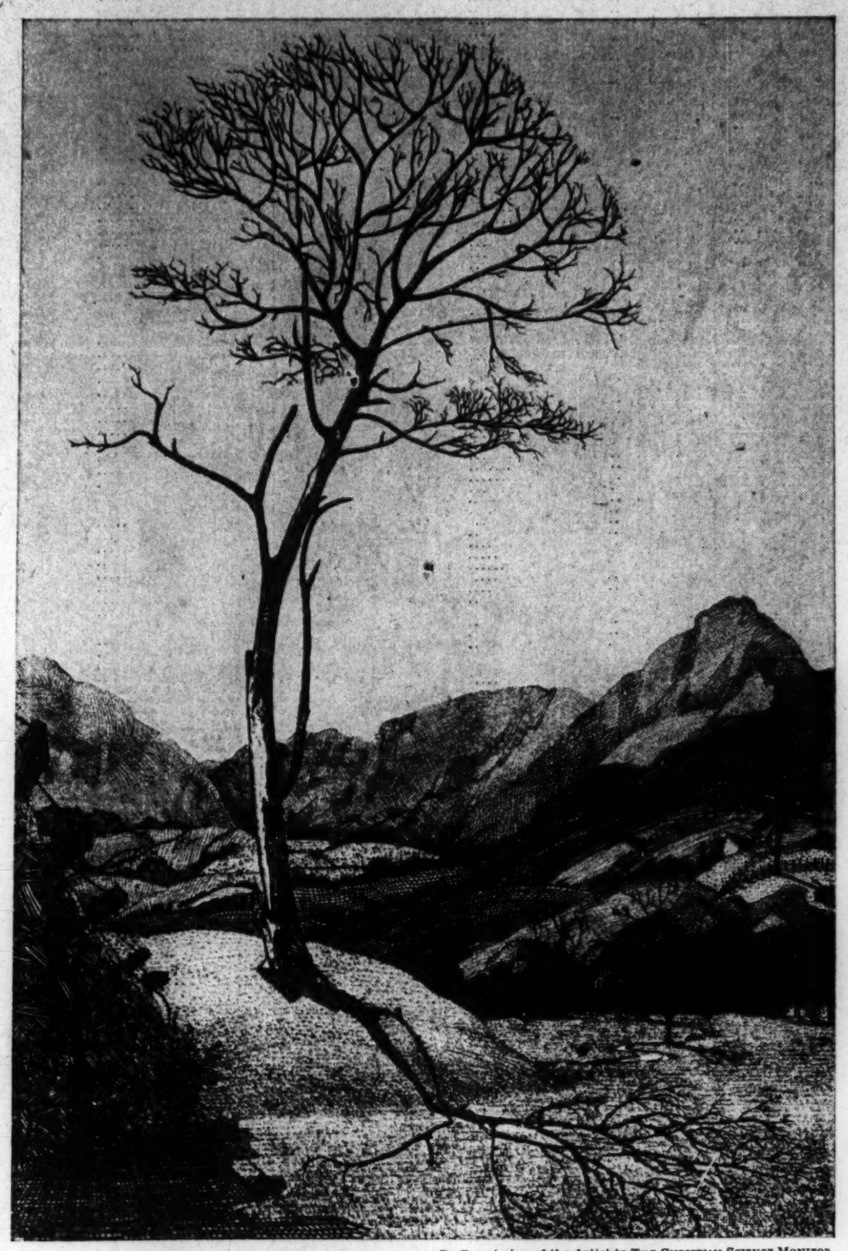
"Ahem!" said Mr. Havisham. "And what else would you do if you were rich?" . . .

"Well," said Lord Fauntleroy, settling himself in his chair with a business air: "I'd buy Jake out."

"And who is Jake?" Mr. Havisham asked.

"He's Dick's partner, and he is the worst partner a fellow could have! Dick says so. He isn't a credit to the business, and he isn't square. He cheats, and that makes Dick mad. It would make you mad, you know, if you were blacking boots as hard as you could, and being square all the time, and your partner wasn't square at all. People like Dick, but they don't like Jake, and so sometimes they don't come twice. So if I were rich, I'd buy Jake out and get Dick a 'boss' sign—he says a 'boss' sign goes a long way; and I'd get him some new clothes and new brushes, and start him out fair. He says all he wants is to start out fair."

There could have been nothing more confiding and innocent than the way in which his small lordship told his little story, quoting his friend Dick's bits of slang in the most candid good faith. He seemed to feel not a shade of a doubt that his elderly companion would be just as interested as he was himself. And in truth Mr. Havisham was beginning to be greatly interested; but perhaps not quite so much in Dick and the apple-woman as in this kind little lordling, whose curly head was so busy, under its yellow thatch, with good-natured plans for his friends, and who seemed somehow to have forgotten himself altogether.—From "Little Lord Fauntleroy," by FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*Crianlarich, Perthshire, Scotland: From an Etching by Miss Dorothy M. Fairley*

## Mississippi Morning

Some reward is always awaiting the early riser. In Mississippi, perhaps, it is a treasured glimpse of the old South, so often lost to one who lies abed until the highways hum with traffic and the woods echo the peculiar plaint of the sawmill whistle.

I caught sight of it this morning, as I crossed the old clay road just at sunrise. Old Aunt Lucindy's cabin, set in the midst of a field of cotton, was barely visible through the pines. As I drew nearer, I could dimly discern a thin wisp of smoke spiraling upward from the chimney. A gaudy crazy-quilt hung over the line and flapped fitfully in the breeze. Two immense magnolia blossoms had opened, dazzlingly white against the dark green leaves of the tree. Some of the Negroes were already at work in the field, each rhythmic stroke with a hoe perfectly matched to the song which they were singing. One Negro, smaller than the rest, hoeing near the end of a row, was evidently the bass; and so generous was he with his hallelujahs that the words of the song were almost indistinguishable. However, by the time I had reached Aunt Lucindy's cabin, I had made out the lines which recurred most frequently:

"Keep on asingin', brudder, hallelujah, sing yo' song,
"Kaze de Lawd in His chariot, hallelujah, de Lawd in His chariot,
De Lawd in His chariot's gwine come along. Hallelujah! Hallelujah!
Sing yo' song!"

Aunt Lucindy appeared in the doorway, her head done up in a bright bandana, her spotless calico dress covered by a starched white apron. "Good mawnin', honey chile, jes' set yo'sef down in dis hyah rocker an' ketch yo' bref'. Aunt Cindy's sho proud to see you," was her voluble greeting. It was several moments before I could state my errand, as she kept me busy answering her inquiries about each member of the family. I started down the steps, Aunt Cindy's parting injunction ringing in my ears: "Doan fergit to tell Ole Miss how Ah thanks her fer dis new bandana she done sont me fer to wrop up mah haid!"

## "Hills!"

said an old Highlander slowly, "and hills back o' them again. Hills—and hills—and hills!"

How better could he have described the rhythm of Perthshire, the heights that succeed heights in grand chains of color masses, silent, yet ever speaking, echoing the thoughts, the music, the deeds of those whom they have guarded through the years?

Where Strathfillan meets Glen Falloch, with Ben More and Stobinian looming bold and direct, side by side like two giant sentinels, lies Crianlarich, a small place in a magnificent setting. The country round is crossed and recrossed with ranges and ridges, the roads are lonely and the hillsides lonelier still. Here and there scattered pine trees rise from the hard soil, dark and tough, survivors of the great Caledonian Forest. When the wind passes swiftly through their needles, they bring music to the solitudes.

The mountain tree, chosen by the artist, rises surprisingly in its poignant isolation, the broken branches and bent trunk telling of the storms that drive down the Glen. So truthfully has the needle done its work that one can feel the air in the little, brittle twigs, and touch the sunlight, so vividly thrown over the ground.

Firm and skillful draftsmanship has gone to the making of this etching. The mountain range is powerfully set against the sky, forming an effective pattern; and so faithful is the drawing of each separate hill that its peculiar characteristics are cleverly maintained.

The brilliant gleam in the foreground is accentuated by the dark forms of the middle distance, the tangled mass of a broken-down fence, and the carefully executed shadow of the tree stretching across it.

Miss Dorothy Fairley confines herself almost exclusively to three branches of art—etching, wood-engraving, and color wood-cut. Her work has been shown at many exhibitions, including the Royal Academy, London, the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, the Royal Scottish Academy, and the International Exhibition of Lithography and Wood Engraving, Chicago.

## Colour in Nature

The shadows of the trees in the wood, why are they blue? Ought they not to be dark? Is it really blue, or an illusion? And what is their color when you see the shadow of a tall trunk aslant in the air like a leaning pillar? The fallen brown leaves wet with dew have a different brown from those that are dry, and the upper surface of the green growing leaf is different from the under surface. The yellow butterfly, if you meet one in October, has so toned down his spring yellow that you might fancy him a pale green leaf floating along the road. There is a shining, quivering, gleaming; there is a changing, fluttering, shifting; there is a mixing, weaving—varnished wings, translucent wings, wings with dots and veins, all playing over the purple heath; a very tangle of many-toned lights and hues.

Then come the apples: if you look upon them from an upper window, so as to glance along the level plane of the fruit, delicate streaks of scarlet, like those that lie parallel to the eastern horizon before sunrise; golden tints under bronze, and apple-green, and some that the wasps have hollowed, more glowingly beautiful than the rest; sober leaves and black and white swallows: to see it you must be high up, as if the apples were strewn on a sward of foliage. —RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "Field and Hedgerow."

## *Wild Roses*

Against the dim hot summer blue
  Yon wave of white wild-roses lies,
  Watching with listless golden eyes
The green leaves shutting out their view,
  The tiny leaves whose motions bright
  Are like small wings of emerald light:

White butterflies like snow-flakes fall
And brown bees drone their honey-call.

—WILLIAM SHARP. Poems.

## The Patrician Tradesmen of Venice

In Venice a high code of honor prevailed in business. Merchants were gentlemen. The world has never seen a similar merchant nobility, for elsewhere, as soon as trade brought sufficient wealth to make a noble of its possessor, he abandoned trade. England, who owes her strength to trade and shopkeeping, has no terms so damning as "tradesman" and "shop-keeper." The Venetian, on the contrary, glorying in his occupation, knew the art of being both tradesman and patrician, and each of his rôles helped the other; for the sense of honor which governed him as a patrician leavened his business transactions. . . .

Coming to her intellectual and spiritual life, the charge is often brought that Venice produced no world poet, no great literature. Some critics attribute this to her oligarchic government, which tended to stifle individuality; others, to commercialism, the alleged sworn foe to ideals; others, to luxury, amid which the soul languishes; others, to her too constant happiness, which deprived her of those tragic experiences in which master poets are cradled. Each of these causes may have had its influence, but not all of them combined can fully explain. For we can no more explain than foresee a master poet. When he comes, we study his environment, and proudly declare that it accounts for him—whereas it merely furnishes him with his material.

If comparative freedom be requisite, why did not the Flemish towns swarm with poetic genius? If commercialism destroys idealists, why was there the glorious Victorian age in England? If luxury be a bar, how could Virgil and Horace flourish under Augustus? Who would pick out the somewhat dowdy, provincial little court of Weimar as a fit stage for Goethe and Schiller, or deem the general despotic conditions of eighteenth-century Germany most propitious for her masterpieces? And happy though Venice was, extraordinarily happy compared to her contemporaries, she too knew the tragic undercurrents of life. Yet no great singer immortalized either her glories or her defeats, while Ferrara, only a day's journey away, claimed Ariosto and Torquato Tasso. . . .

Although Venice had no school of literature, she welcomed scholars, and after the fall of Constantinople she gave refuge to many learned Greeks. Her upper classes were cultivated; they patronized great teachers liberally and collected books and manuscripts with the connoisseur's zeal. The collection which Petrarch left her became the nucleus of her magnificent Marcian Library, and many of her patricians had private libraries famous for their treasures. While printing was still in its infancy, the Venetian press sent out models of typography and bookmaking, and thanks to the taste and care of Jenson, Aldus, and her other master printers, the classics of Greece and Rome were collected, edited, and published in a manner which long remained unapproached. Throughout the sixteenth century, indeed, Venice led the world in publishing, led it not only in technical excellence, but in range, her toleration being a godsend to authors of doubtful orthodoxy. Next to creating great literature come the love and reverence for it, and the skill to preserve it in forms at once practical and noble.

Explain her dearth in literature as we will, Venice displayed in the Fine Arts gifts of the highest order—imagination, idealism, harmony, and a matchless sense of beauty. As Englishmen and Americans draw four-fifths of their culture from books, they are likely to underrate the culture which speaks through the plastic arts and painting. Yet St. Mark's Church may have had for the people who saw it daily the cultural equivalent of an *Iliad* or an *Antigone*.—From "A Short History of Venice," by WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

## A Dickens Manuscript

From one of Miss [Georgina] Hogarth's letters a single passage may be taken, since it adds something of first-hand knowledge to the accessible facts about one piece of Dickens's writing which—in so far as the editor of these pages is aware—has never seen the light of print. . . .

"I must now tell you about the beautiful little New Testament which he wrote for his children. I am sorry to say it is *never to be published*. It happens that he expressed that decided determination only last autumn to me, so we have no alternative. He wrote it years ago when his elder children were quite little. It is about sixteen short chapters, chiefly adapted from St. Luke's Gospel, most beautiful, most touching, most simple, as such a narrative should be. He never would have it printed and I used to read it to the little boys in MS. before they were old enough to read writing themselves.

"When Charley's children became old enough to have this kind of teaching, I promised Bessy (his wife) that I would make her a copy of this History, and I determined to do it as a Chrismas gift for her last year, but before I began my copy I asked Charles if he did not think it would be well for him to have it printed, at all events for private circulation, if he would not publish it (though I think it is a pity he would never do that!) He said he would look over the MS. and take a week or two to consider. At the end of the time he gave it back to me and said he had decided never to publish it—or even have it privately printed. He said I might make a copy for Bessy, or for any one of his children, but for no one else, and that he also begged that we would never even lend the MS., or a copy of it, to any one to take out of the house; so there is no doubt about his strong feeling on the subject, and we must obey it. . . .

As it was never published, of course it did not count as one of Mr. Forster's MSS., and therefore it was one of his private papers, which were left to me. So I gave it at once to Mamie, who was, I thought, the most natural and proper possessor of it, as being his eldest daughter. You must come to England and read it, dear friend! as we must not send it to you! We should be glad to see you and to show it to you and Mr. Fields in our own house."

Miss Hogarth must have known full well that, if this manuscript Gospel according to Charles Dickens was to be shown to anybody outside his immediate circle, he himself would have chosen the Charles Street friends from what he called—to them—his "native Boston."—From "Memories of a Hostess, a Chronicle of Eminent Friendships drawn chiefly from the diaries of Mrs. James T. Fields," by M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE.

## The Healing Touch

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

MOST of us are familiar with the Biblical story of the woman who came behind Jesus in the press of a great crowd of people and "touched his garment." Her longing to feel the divine influence Jesus radiated through his holy, uplifted thinking was in very truth a hungering and thirsting after righteousness; for in the Gospel according to Mark we read, "And Jesus, immediately knowing in himself that virtue had gone out of him, turned him about in the press, and said, Who touched my clothes?" And when she fell down before him and told him all the truth, he spoke these comforting words to her: "Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace, and be whole of thy plague."

Wherever Jesus went into the villages or cities, or the country of the "whole region round about" Gennesaret, Mark tells us, "They laid the sick in the streets, and besought him that they might touch if it were but the border of his garment: and as many as touched him were made whole." On one occasion Luke says that "the whole multitude sought to touch" Jesus, "for there went virtue out of him, and healed them all."

If we believed that there was any intrinsic healing quality in the garment of Jesus not one of us today would be able to benefit by his promise, "These signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils . . . they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." The healing power which Jesus manifested lay in his spiritual understanding, that understanding which has so gloriously lighted men's paths. Through the discovery and establishment of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, this same spiritual understanding is lighting the path of unnumbered thousands in the world today; it is shedding its gentle beams silently throughout the nations, heralding the Christ to human consciousness.

The faithful student of Christian Science, who desires above all else to do the works which Jesus said could be done by those who believe, remembers with humility that "God is seen only in the spiritual universe and spiritual man, as the sun is seen in the ray of light which goes out from it" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 300). Therefore he realizes now all-important towards aiding in the healing and the saving of the nations is his true way of thinking, his right way of living. Through awakened spiritual sense he perceives the power of the divine Mind and its present availability in all human affairs, social, physical, economic; and so he makes it his daily joyous task to manifest those spiritual qualities through which may be discerned the real and ideal man, God's reflection. As he begins to replace with right thinking the many destructive mental tendencies which he has been carelessly indulging, such as envy, resentment, self-pity, and doubt, "the windows of heaven" are opened to him—are seen as open—revealing to him so great a blessing that, in the prophet's words, "there shall not be room enough to receive it."

Through his unerring manifestation of the qualities of divine Mind Jesus ceaselessly received this blessing and shared it with all with whom he came into contact. His spiritual perception of "the scientific action of the divine Mind on human minds and bodies" (Science and Health, p. 210) enabled him constantly to uplift human consciousness into a realization of harmony.

Today, through Christian Science, the truth about the universe of Spirit is being brought to the attention of the world, and many suffering, sinning, poverty-stricken ones are beginning to realize, with gratitude and joy, that proportionately as one expresses the divine qualities of holiness, purity, and selfless love is one able to look deep into that secret holy place, that eternal kingdom where God's ideas are tenderly cared for, divinely loved. Jesus spoke of this kingdom in these words: "The kingdom of God is within you." He also said, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

May we remember that today the kingdom of heaven is being brought to humanity through the same truth which Jesus demonstrated when he performed his miracles on the hillsides of Galilee. How glad should be the captive of sinful material sense, how expectant the blind, how joyous the lame, the dumb, the sick, the sorrowing, to learn that a correct understanding of God, made possible in Christian Science, can touch the thought to more spiritual issues! May we do our part in expressing that healing truth which Jesus understood! In the words of A. E. Hamilton:

Ask God to give thee skill
In comfort's art:
That thou may'st consecrated be
And set apart
Unto a life of sympathy.
For heavy is the weight of ill
In every heart;
And comforters are needed much
Of Christlike touch.


SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth .. $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, ooze khaki, black or blue morocco, Bible paper ..... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition ..... 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper ..... 4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins... 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper ..... 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols..... 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.. $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper ..... 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper ..... 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.. $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper ..... 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper ..... 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

*Address orders and make remittances payable to*
HARRY I. HUNT
*Publishers' Agent*
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

# SHARP UPRUSH IS HALTED IN LATE TRADING

## Profit-Taking Encountered by Market—Tone at Close Strong

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—A sharp upswing in today's stock market encountered insistent profit-taking in the afternoon, and gains of 1 to 7 points were sharply reduced or lost, before the list turned up again in the last half hour.

Advances of about 6 points in Case and Auburn were completely lost, and upswings of about 4 to 6 in U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Union Pacific, and Santa Fe were about cut in half.

A number of issues, including Steel, however, recovered a point or two from the afternoon lows. The late tone was strong. Transfers were about 3,700,000 shares.

Issues up a point or so included Radio, General Electric, General Motors and Standard of New Jersey. Coppers were sluggish.

### Encouraging Features

Renewed firmness in various commodities, and further optimistic reports from textile centers, remained the principal stimuli to higher prices, outside of the market itself. The excited trading in the first half hour, when some 800,000 shares were traded, or four times the turnover of the like period of yesterday, indicated another frightened flurry or short covering. A considerable element of the bear faction had evidently been surprised by the sudden comeback of the market late yesterday.

The ability of the rails to lead the list into new high ground, at a time when many prominent carriers are keeping their heads above water only through borrowing from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been one ofl the phenomena of the recent upswing. Nevertheless, some quarters in Wall Street, are confident of a reasonably early restoration of earning power by the principal roads. Some unofficial estimates indicate that New York Central, for instance, may break even in August, after reporting a deficit of more than $3,000,000 in June, and having had a similar loss in July. Lively buying of this issues of late has given rise to rumors that an open market struggle for control might be developing. L. F. Loree, the veteran head of the Deleware & Hudson Co., has denied that he was seeking a large interest in Central.

Brokers reported active public participation in the market, still coming from many cities. Gossin regarding pool manipulations has started to buzz around the commission house board rooms, although there was considerable difference of opinion as to how important a factor syndicate operations have become.

### Bond Market Buoyant

Renewed strength of railway issues gave a buoyant tone to the bond market today, and prices in all categories moved forward in active trading.

While principal attention was centered on the low-priced, speculative carriers, the higher grade loans were not neglected. Sound gains were also recorded by various utilities. The industrials, however, were somewhat quiet and steady.

The upturn of the transportation list was credited, partly, to reports that a number of roads with maturities next year are planning refunding operations, with the aid of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

It was announced from Washington that the Baltimore & Ohio had asked permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue $63,-250,000 of refunding and general mortgage bonds for the purpose of meeting an equal amount of its 20-year 4½ per cent convertible issue maturing March 1, 1933.

Gains of 1 to 3 or more points were registered by loans of Baltimore Ohio, Santa Fe, Boston & Maine, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Alleghany Corp., Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Frisco and Southern.

Bonds of the communication companies were in demand, those of American and International Telephone and Postal Telegraph showing advances of a point or more. The power and light corporation issues were also firm. Utility Power & Light debenture 5½s were up around 3 points.

United States Treasury obligations rallied moderately. The foreign section was quiet and somewhat easy.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 7.49 | 7.64 | 7.49 | 7.54 | +.06 |
| December | 7.67 | 7.82 | 7.66 | 7.71 | +.06 |
| December | 7.74 | 7.88 | 7.73 | 7.80 | +.08 |
| March | 7.88 | 8.03 | 7.87 | 7.93 | +.08 |
| May | 8.02 | 8.15 | 7.99 | 8.07 | +.07 |
| July | 8.12 | 8.26 | 8.12 | 8.19 | +.07 |

Spots 7.55, up 5 points. Tone at close steady.

### Chicago Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 7.57 | 7.70 | 7.57 | 7.62 | +.07 |
| December | 7.73 | 7.90 | 7.73 | 7.79 | +.07 |
| January | 7.78 | 7.92 | 7.78 | 7.85 | +.08 |
| March | 7.94 | 8.00 | 7.94 | 8.00 | +.09 |
| May | 8.10 | 8.16 | 8.10 | 8.12 | +.10 |
| July | — | — | — | 8.36 | |

Tone at close, steady.

### New Orleans Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 7.45 | 7.61 | 7.45 | 7.52 | +.08 |
| December | 7.63 | 7.78 | 7.63 | 7.69 | +.08 |
| January | 7.70 | 7.86 | 7.70 | 7.75b | +.09 |
| March | 7.87b | 7.99 | 7.88 | 7.92 | +.09 |
| May | 8.00 | 8.10 | 8.00 | 8.05b | +.07 |
| July | 8.11b | 8.19 | 8.19 | 8.15b | +.17 |

bBid. Tone at close very steady.

### Liverpool Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 5.60 | 5.65 | 5.56 | 5.64 | +.16 |
| December | 5.61 | 5.68 | 5.61 | 5.68 | +.16 |
| January | 5.66 | 5.71 | 5.63 | 5.70 | +.16 |
| March | 5.73 | 5.76 | 5.68 | 5.76 | +.16 |
| May | 5.76 | 5.81 | 5.73 | 5.81 | +.16 |
| July | 5.83 | 5.85 | 5.79 | 5.85 | +.15 |

Spots 5.76, up 15 points. Tone at close, steady.

### Wool Top Futures

| | Open | Last | Net chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| September | 52.00b | 52.00 | +.50 |
| October | 53.00b | 52.50 | +.50 |
| November | 53.00b | 52.50 | +.10 |
| December | 53.00b | 52.50 | +.10 |
| January | 53.00b | 53.00b | +.80 |
| February | 53.00b | 53.50 | +.50 |
| March | 54.50 | 54.30 | +.70 |
| May | 53.00b | 54.50 | +1.00 |

Tone at close steady, b—Bid.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

### Closing Prices

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Aug. 16 | Aug. 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | ⅝ | .. | Abitibi Pow & P | 700 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | 1¾ | |
| 98 | 65 | 7 | Abraham & S pf | 100 | 80 | 78½ | 80 | .... | |
| 8¾ | 1⅜ | .. | Adams Express | 6100 | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 70 | 23 | .. | Adams Exp pf | 200 | 54½ | 51 | 54½ | 56 | |
| 30⅜ | 12 | 2 | Adams Millis | 400 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | .. | Advance Rumely | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .... | |
| 18½ | 4¼ | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 9600 | 10⅜ | 9¾ | 10 | 9¼ | |
| 102⅛ | 30⅞ | 4½ | Air Reduction | 7000 | 56½ | 53⅜ | 54¾ | 52¼ | |
| 16⅜ | 7¾ | .80 | Alaska-Juneau | 14000 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 11¾ | |
| 3⅜ | ⅝ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 130 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 7⅜ | ⅞ | .. | Allegh pf ww xxx | 1200 | 5½ | 4¾ | 5 | 4⅞ | |
| 10¼ | ⅞ | .. | Alleghany pf xw | 700 | 5 | 4½ | 4⅝ | .. | |
| 10½ | ⅜ | .. | Allegh pf ww XL | 400 | 5 | 4½ | 5 | .. | |
| 13 | 5½ | .. | Alleghany Steel | 30 | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | .. | |
| 87½ | 42½ | 6 | Allied Chem | 29100 | 82 | 77 | 79 | 75 | |
| 119 | 96½ | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 100 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | .... | |
| 13⅜ | .. | .. | Allied Chalmers | 4300 | 12⅛ | 11 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | |
| 17¾ | 12 | 2 | Amerada | 300 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | .. | |
| 7½ | 3½ | .. | Am Ag Ch Del | 400 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | .. | |
| 11⅞ | 8¾ | .. | Am Bank Note | 400 | 16⅛ | 15 | 16 | 14½ | |
| 47 | 27 | 3 | Am Bank Note pf | 20 | 42 | 41⅜ | 42 | .. | |
| 4⅛ | ⅛ | .. | Am Beet Sug pf | 300 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | .. | |
| 15⅛ | 6¾ | .60 | Am Brank S&F | 400 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. | |
| 90 | 40 | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 30 | 75 | 75 | 75 | .... | |
| 73⅞ | 29⅝ | 5† | Am Can | 3900 | 85⅞ | 83⅛ | 84⅞ | 82¾ | |
| 9¾ | 3⅛ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 1200 | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9½ | |
| 39⅞ | 7 | 7 | Am Car & F pf | 30 | 38⅝ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36½ | |
| 37⅜ | 18 | 3† | Am Chicle | 1200 | 30 | 29 | 29⅜ | 29½ | |
| 16 | 11 | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 2500 | 19⅜ | 18⅝ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | |
| 5 | 1 | .. | Am Encaustic T | 400 | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¾ | .. | |
| 10⅛ | 2¾ | .. | Am European | 100 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 7½ | |
| 9¼ | 2 | .. | Am & For Pow | 41500 | 11¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | |
| 33 | 3⅜ | .. | Am & For Pow 6 | 200 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | 19 | |
| 38½ | 5 | .. | Am & For Pow 7 | 2100 | 20½ | 20 | 20⅜ | 20 | |
| 77¼ | 23¼ | .. | Am & For Pow 3pf | 100 | 16¾ | 15⅜ | 115⅛ | 5 | |
| 2½ | 1 | .. | Am Hide & L | 300 | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 4 | 3¾ | |
| 12 | 5 | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 200 | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14½ | |
| 21⅝ | 4 | 2 | Am Ice | 1400 | 10 | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9¾ | |
| 68 | 40 | 6 | Am Ice pf | 100 | 45⅝ | 45¼ | 45⅝ | .. | |
| 9¾ | 2½ | .. | Am Internat | 37500 | 10⅛ | 9 | 9¼ | 9¾ | |
| 10⅝ | 6½ | .. | Am Metal | 100 | 8¾ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | |
| 19⅛ | 6½ | .. | Am Metal 6% | 20 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15⅞ | |
| 16⅞ | 3 | .. | Am Power & Lt | 200 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅛ | 9½ | |
| 50 | 15¼ | 6 | Am P&L 6% pf | 700 | 38 | 36⅛ | 38 | 35 | |
| 49¾ | 10 | 5 | Am P&L pf A | 300 | 31¼ | 28½ | 30¼ | 36¼ | |
| 5½ | 3½ | .. | Am Radiator | 24500 | 10⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 13 | 3 | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 4300 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10 | 9⅞ | |
| 29¼ | 13⅜ | 3 | Am Safety Razor | 1100 | 22 | 21 | 21 | .. | |
| ½ | 1⅛ | .. | Am Ship & Com | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. | |
| 18⅝ | 5½ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 8500 | 18⅜ | 17½ | 18 | 17¼ | |
| 85 | 22 | .. | Am Smelt & R pf | 100 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | |
| 8⅜ | 3 | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 1100 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 7⅞ | |
| 80 | 34 | 7 | Am Steel F pf | 50 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 58¼ | |
| 36¾ | 20 | 2½† | Am Stores | 100 | 33 | 33 | 33 | .... | |
| 39¼ | 13 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 2300 | 29⅝ | 28¼ | 29⅛ | 28¾ | |
| 137⅜ | 70¼ | .. | Am Tel & Tel | 52100 | 114⅝ | 111¾ | 114 | 109¾ | |
| 70 | 11½ | .. | Am Type F pf | 10 | 25 | 25 | 25 | .... | |
| 34½ | 11 | 2 | Am Wat W&E | 2400 | 25⅞ | 24¼ | 24½ | 24⅜ | |
| 75 | 27 | 6 | Am Wat pf 6 | 100 | 65½ | 65 | 65 | .. | |
| 31 | 11 | 2 | Am WW&E ct | 100 | 21 | 20 | 20 | .. | |
| 15⅝ | 1⅝ | .. | Am Woolen | 9200 | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 30⅞ | 15½ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 4200 | 31¼ | 28⅜ | 29¼ | 29 | |
| 3⅜ | ⅛ | .. | Amer Zinc | 1000 | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 17½ | 5¼ | 1.20 | Anchor Cap | 500 | 10 | 10 | 10 | .. | |
| 12 | 7 | 1 | Archer Daniels | 100 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | .. | |
| 46 | 24 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 1400 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48¾ | |
| 2 | ⅝ | .. | Armour Ill A | 2700 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2⅝ | 2½ | |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | .. | Armour Ill B | 4200 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1⅛ | |
| 3 | 1 | .. | Arnold Constable | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 2⅝ | ⅝ | .. | Asso Apparel Ind | 1400 | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅛ | 1⅝ | |
| 8¼ | 3 | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 1100 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 6¾ | |
| 35 | 15½ | .. | Asso Dry G 2pf | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | |
| 94 | 17⅞ | .. | Atchison T&SF | 15100 | 51⅜ | 48⅜ | 50⅛ | 46⅞ | |
| 86 | 35 | 5 | Atchison pf | 100 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | 61½ | |
| 41½ | 9¾ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 2100 | 24⅜ | 23 | 23 | 21⅞ | |
| 11⅝ | 6¼ | .. | Atl Gulf&WI pf | 300 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | .... | |
| 16⅞ | 1⅜ | 1 | Atl Refining | 800 | 18⅞ | 18 | 18⅛ | 18¼ | |
| 29⅛ | 17 | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 10 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | .. | |
| 3⅞ | 1 | .. | Atlas Tack | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | |
| 151¾ | 28¼ | 4† | Auburn Auto | 17500 | 73¼ | 66 | 68 | 67½ | |
| 1 | ½ | .. | Austin Nichols | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | |
| 3½ | 1½ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 22100 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3 | |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8½ | 2 | .. | Baldwin Loco | 2200 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | 7 | |
| 24½ | 8 | .. | Baldwin Loco pf | 20 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 21⅜ | |
| 21⅞ | 3¾ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 24700 | 13⅞ | 12⅞ | 13⅜ | 12¾ | |
| 41⅜ | 6 | 2 | Balt & Ohio pf | 100 | 20 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18 | |
| 28¾ | 10 | 2 | Bangor & Aroos | 400 | 28¾ | 27½ | 28¾ | .. | |
| 122 | 54 | 8 | Barker Bros | 300 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | |
| 5½ | 3⅞ | .. | Barnsdall A | 4100 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 43½ | 10 | .. | Beatrice Cream | 1500 | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ | 22 | |
| 95 | 14 | 7 | Beatrice Cr pf | 100 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | .. | |
| 44¾ | 24¼ | 3 | Beech-Nut Pack | 200 | 42 | 41 | 42 | .. | |
| 41¾ | 4½ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 7300 | 10⅜ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ | |
| 24¾ | 6 | .. | Best & Co | 1300 | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | 10½ | |
| 24⅜ | 11¼ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 9200 | 20 | 18¼ | 19½ | 18½ | |
| 44 | 16¾ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 2100 | 39¼ | 38 | 39¼ | 36¼ | |
| 22¼ | 4⅞ | .. | Bohn Alum & Br | 400 | 11¾ | 11 | 11 | 11¼ | |
| 51¼ | 31 | 4 | Bon Ami A | 100 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 39⅝ | |
| 43½ | 20 | 2 | Borden | 9200 | 30¼ | 29¼ | 29½ | 28¾ | |
| 12⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | Borg Warner | 1500 | 10½ | 9 | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| 14½ | 4 | .. | Boston & Maine | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | .. | |
| 11¾ | 2⅞ | .. | Briggs Mfg | 1900 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 50¼ | 11⅜ | .. | Brooklyn Man T | 19700 | 28⅛ | 27½ | 28⅛ | 26½ | |
| 78⅜ | 31½ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 900 | 65 | 63½ | 64¼ | 63 | |
| 89½ | 46 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 700 | 76 | 74 | 75 | 73½ | |
| 36 | 22 | 3 | Brown Shoe | 2100 | 32½ | 31½ | 31½ | .. | |
| 5 | 1½ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 200 | 4⅜ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | |
| 8⅛ | 2½ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 200 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | 5¾ | |
| 23¾ | ½ | .. | Budd Mfg | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 4½ | ⅞ | .. | Budd Wheel | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 7⅝ | 2⅛ | .. | Bullard | 1600 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 13 | 6¼ | .80 | Burroughs Add | 1900 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10¼ | |
| 21¾ | 3½ | .. | Bush Terminal | 400 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 65 | 7¼ | 7 | Bush Term deb | 31000 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 85 | 12¼ | 7 | Bush T Bldgs pf | 20 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 41 | |
| 1⅛ | ½ | .. | Butte & Superior | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | |
| 19 | 7 | .. | Byers | 8900 | 16¾ | 15⅞ | 16 | 15½ | |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11⅞ | 4¼ | .. | Calm Packing | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10 | |
| 1 | ⅛ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 400 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 4½ | 1½ | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 200 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3¾ | |
| 14½ | 6 | 1.20 | Canada Dry | 5400 | 14½ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | |
| 20⅝ | 7¼ | 1½ | Canadian Pacific | 19200 | 14½ | 13¾ | 14⅛ | 13¾ | |
| 20 | 10⅜ | 1 | Cannon Mills | 100 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | .... | |
| 62½ | 8 | .. | Case Thresh | 62800 | 59 | 52¼ | 56 | 53 | |
| 75 | 20 | 7 | Case Thresh pf | 20 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 68 | |
| 15 | 4⅜ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 4700 | 11½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¾ | |
| 3⅜ | ⅝ | .. | Celotex Co | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2¼ | |
| 2¼ | ¾ | .. | Celotex cv | 600 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 18 | 7⅜ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 1900 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 17½ | |
| 78 | 25 | .. | Central RR f NJ | 100 | 69 | 69 | 69 | .... | |
| 6¼ | 2⅜ | .. | Century Ribbon | 700 | 5¾ | 5 | 5 | 5⅝ | |
| 15 | 3½ | .. | Cerr de Pasco | 4900 | 12⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11½ | |
| 3⅜ | 1 | .. | Certain-Teed | 200 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. | |
| 7 | 1¾ | .. | Checker Cab Mfg | 500 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4⅝ | |
| 20⅜ | 4⅞ | 2 | Cresapeake Corp | 15600 | 15½ | 13¾ | 15 | 14½ | |
| 31½ | 9¾ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 71500 | 24¾ | 22¾ | 23⅝ | 22¼ | |
| 2¾ | ½ | .. | Chi & E Ill pf | 100 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2¾ | |
| 4⅜ | 1¼ | .. | Chi & Gt West | 900 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | .. | |
| 13½ | 2¼ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 4100 | 9¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8 | |
| 3¼ | 3¼ | .. | Chi Mil & StS P | 200 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2¼ | |
| 5¼ | 1⅛ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 400 | 3¾ | 3¼ | 3½ | 3⅛ | |
| 12⅝ | 2 | .. | Chi & N'western | 12700 | 7¾ | 7 | 7½ | 6⅞ | |
| 31 | 5 | .. | Chi & N'west pf | 200 | 14 | 14 | 14 | .. | |
| 6¾ | 1 | .60 | Chi Pneu Tool | 1400 | 4¾ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4½ | |
| 11⅞ | 2½ | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7½ | |
| 16⅜ | 1½ | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 1800 | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8½ | 7⅞ | |
| 24½ | 2 | .. | Chi RI&P 6% | 300 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. | |
| 27¼ | 4¼ | .. | Chi RI&P 7% | 1700 | 17 | 14½ | 16¾ | 12½ | |
| 14 | 6½ | 2 | Chi Yellow Cab | 20 | 12 | 12 | 11½ | 12 | |
| 9 | 5 | .. | Chickasha Cot O | 200 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅝ | .. | |
| 15¾ | 5 | 1 | Chrysler | 38600 | 14½ | 13½ | 13⅞ | 13½ | |
| 28½ | 11½ | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 300 | 14⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 14¼ | |
| 2⅞ | ¾ | .. | City Stores | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 60 | 51⅜ | 5 | Cleve CC&StL pf | 30 | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. | |
| 22 | 10 | 1 | Cluett Peabody | 100 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 96 | 90 | 7 | Cluett Pbdy pf | 60 | 90 | 90 | 90 | .. | |
| 31½ | 11 | 1 | Colgate-Palm-P | 300 | 15⅞ | 15 | 15 | 15¼ | |
| 10⅞ | 2¾ | .. | Collins & Aikman | 800 | 7¼ | 6½ | 7⅛ | 6½ | |
| 11 | 9 | .. | Colonial Bea Oil | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 11 | |
| 12⅜ | 2⅞ | .. | Colo Fuel & Ir | 700 | 8¼ | 7½ | 8 | .. | |
| 25 | 4½ | .. | Colo & Southern | 100 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 23 | |
| 24 | 8 | .. | Colo & So 1pf | 160 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 16⅛ | 4¼ | 1 | Columbia Gas | 30100 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14½ | |
| 79 | 40 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 500 | 70 | 69½ | 70 | 70 | |
| 41⅞ | 13½ | 2 | Columbian Carb | 10100 | 32½ | 30½ | 31½ | 30 | |
| 10½ | 4¼ | .. | Columbia Pic vtc | 1200 | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11½ | 11¼ | |
| 11 | 3⅞ | .50 | Comm Credit | 900 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | |
| 21¼ | 11½ | 1¾ | Comm Cred pf | 10 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | .. | |
| 69 | 40 | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 10 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | .. | |
| 26¼ | 11¾ | 3 | Comm Cred A | 300 | 21⅜ | 21½ | 21⅜ | .. | |
| 20⅜ | 10½ | 2 | Comm Cred pf B | 10 | 18 | 18 | 18 | .. | |
| 27⅞ | 10⅞ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 1300 | 20⅞ | 19½ | 19¼ | .. | |
| 95 | 88 | 6½ | Comm I Tr 6½% | 100 | 94 | 94 | 94 | .. | |
| 77 | 55½ | 6 | Comm I Tr pf | 300 | 75⅜ | 75⅜ | 75⅜ | 75½ | |
| 10¼ | 3½ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 1900 | 10⅜ | 9⅝ | 10 | 9⅞ | |
| 4⅞ | 1⅝ | .30 | Comwith & So | 14200 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3⅝ | |
| 68½ | 27⅜ | 6 | Comwith & S 6pf | 500 | 52½ | 51 | 52½ | 50½ | |
| 11 | 6½ | 1 | Congoleum Nairn | 1600 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | |
| 5⅜ | 1 | .. | Consol Film Ind | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. | |
| 11¾ | 3¾ | .. | Consol Film I pf | 600 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 68¾ | 31½ | 4 | Consol Gas | 29600 | 57¼ | 55½ | 56 | 54¼ | |
| 95 | 72½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 400 | 91½ | 91 | 91 | .... | |
| 10⅞ | 5 | 1 | Consol Laundries | 900 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | |
| 9 | 4 | 1 | Consol Oil | 11600 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 8⅛ | |
| ¾ | ¼ | .. | Consol Textile | 400 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | .. | |
| 99½ | 79 | 8 | Consol Oil pf | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98¾ | |
| 7 | 2⅞ | .. | Cont Baking A | 4100 | 7 | 5½ | 7 | 5 | |
| 1 | ½ | .. | Cont Baking B | 4300 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | 1 | |
| 47¾ | 24⅞ | 6 | Cont Baking pf | 500 | 40½ | 38½ | 40½ | .... | |
| 41 | 17⅝ | 2 | Cont Can | 2700 | 30¼ | 29 | 29⅞ | 28⅞ | |
| 25¼ | 6¾ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 2000 | 18¼ | 17¾ | 18 | 17 | |
| 1⅜ | ⅝ | .. | Cont Motors | 400 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 7⅜ | 3⅝ | .. | Cont Oil | 3000 | 7⅞ | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | 7½ | |
| 47⅞ | 24⅜ | 3 | Corn Products | 9800 | 43⅝ | 41⅝ | 42½ | 41 | |
| 129½ | 99½ | 7 | Corn Prod pf | 60 | 125 | 125 | 125 | .... | |
| 4¾ | 1½ | .. | Coty | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾ | |
| 23 | 13½ | 2† | Cream of Wheat | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | .. | |
| 19½ | 10¼ | .. | Crex Carpet | 300 | 21 | 20¼ | 21 | 20½ | |
| 4½ | 2¼ | .. | Crosley Radio | 800 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 15⅞ | 7⅞ | .. | Crown Cork & S | 2300 | 13¼ | 11¾ | 13 | 11⅞ | |
| 49⅞ | 15 | .. | Crucible Steel pf | 30 | 29½ | 29 | 29½ | .. | |
| 1⅜ | ½ | .. | Cuba Co | 400 | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. | |
| 2⅞ | ⅜ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 1000 | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅜ | |
| 15 | 3½ | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 20 | 17 | 17 | 17 | .. | |
| 35½ | 20 | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 400 | 34 | 33⅞ | 34 | 34 | |
| 31 | 7 | .. | Curtis Publishing | 400 | 14 | 14½ | 14½ | 14¼ | |
| 86 | 47 | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 300 | 67¼ | 66⅝ | 67¼ | 67½ | |
| 2¾ | ⅛ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 4500 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 3⅞ | 1½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 1300 | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 10 | 3½ | .. | Cutler Hammer | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | .. | |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | .. | .. | Davison Chem | 300 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 15¼ | 6¼ | .40 | Deere & Co pf | 1300 | 12¼ | 11 | 11 | 11½ | |
| 89½ | 32 | 6 | Del & Hudson | 900 | 68½ | 65⅞ | 67½ | 65½ | |
| 28¾ | 8½ | .. | Del Lack & W | 1500 | 22½ | 19¼ | 21¾ | 19½ | |
| 122 | 54 | 8 | Detroit Edison | 700 | 84 | 83 | 84 | .... | |
| 17½ | 12 | 1 | Diamond Match | 400 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17 | |
| 11⅜ | 7½ | 1.20 | Dome Mines | 1300 | 10⅜ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10¼ | |
| 18 | 11¼ | 1.50 | Dominion Stores | 2700 | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16 | |
| 12⅜ | 5 | 1 | Douglas A | 400 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8 | |
| 59¾ | 22 | 3 | Du Pont de Nem | 38100 | 37¼ | 35 | 35¾ | 34¾ | |
| 105 | 80¾ | 6 | Du Pont deb | 1900 | 96½ | 96 | 96½ | .. | |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5¼ | 1 | .. | Eastern Roll Mill | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | .. | |
| 87⅞ | 35¼ | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 4000 | 84½ | 82 | 83½ | 81¼ | |
| 8 | 3 | .. | Eaton Axle & Sp | 1000 | 6⅜ | 5¾ | 6⅛ | 6 | |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | .. | Eitingon Schild | 400 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 32¾ | 8½ | 1.30 | Elec Auto-Lite | 7000 | 18¾ | 17½ | 18 | 17¾ | |
| 2½ | ½ | .. | Elec Boat n | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅝ | |
| 4 | ⅜ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 34600 | 3½ | 2¾ | 3½ | 2⅞ | |
| 18⅝ | 2¾ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 32500 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10¼ | 9¾ | |
| 64 | 10¾ | 7 | Elec Pow & L pf | 500 | 35 | 32 | 35 | 31 | |
| 36 | 8⅝ | 6 | El Pw&L 6% pf | 1300 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28½ | |
| 33⅜ | 12⅜ | 3 | Elec Sto Battery | 1300 | 28¼ | 27¼ | 28 | 26½ | |
| 36⅛ | 16 | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 500 | 32 | 32 | 32 | .. | |
| 25 | 4 | 1 | Engineers Pub S | 1000 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | 13½ | |
| 10 | 2 | .. | Erie RR | 3900 | 7¾ | 7 | 7 | 6⅞ | |
| 13½ | 2⅝ | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 1500 | 9½ | 8½ | 9⅛ | 7¾ | |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 2¾ | .. | Fairbanks Morse | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .... | |
| 37½ | 15 | .. | Fairbanks M pf | 50 | 24 | 21½ | 21½ | 20 | |
| 1⅜ | ½ | .. | Fashion Park | 200 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 14 | 6½ | .60 | Fed Dept Stores | 500 | 12 | 11 | 11⅝ | .. | |
| 22 | 9½ | 1½† | Fed Lt & Trac | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. | |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | .. | Fed Motor Tr | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | |
| 2 | ½ | .. | Fed Screw W | 100 | 3½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2 | |
| 10⅜ | 3 | .. | Fed Water Serv | 2000 | 6⅜ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 | |
| 27⅝ | 6 | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe2F In | 3300 | 18 | 17 | 17⅜ | 16¾ | |
| 18⅜ | 10½ | 1 | Firestone T & R | 400 | 13¼ | 12 | 12½ | .. | |
| 59½ | 45 | 6 | Firestone T&RDiA | 500 | 56½ | 56 | 56 | 56 | |

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Aug. 16 | Aug. 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | 35 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 4000 | 51¼ | 50 | 51 | 50 | |
| ½ | ⅛ | .. | Fisk Rubber | 300 | ½ | ⅜ | ½ | ½ | |
| 1½ | ¼ | .. | Fisk R 1pf cv | 20 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| 12¼ | 3 | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 4300 | 11⅜ | 10½ | 11 | 10⅞ | |
| 2 | ¼ | .. | Fisk Rub 1pf | 300 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .... | |
| 21¼ | 10¼ | 1.20 | Fourth Nat Inv | 400 | 18½ | 18¼ |

# GOOD VOLUME OF SALES IN COTTON CLOTH

## Prices Advance in All Sections With Buyers Extremely Active

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 16—The Government report on the prospective yield of the new cotton crop, published Aug. 8, was a complete surprise to the trade. The report disclosed a probable yield of nearly 1,000,000 bales less than was expected. This not only started a boom in the price of raw cotton, but was also the cause of greatly increased activity in the primary cotton cloth market at gradually increasing prices.

Buyers ceased haggling about prices and came in large numbers eagerly buying all goods the mills would sell. Mills were at first only willing to sell goods for spot or nearby delivery. Many withdrew from the market on future delivery business until prices of both cotton and cotton goods were more stable.

Buying enthusiasm spread to all classes of coarse yarn goods including finished and yarn dyed goods, such as denims, chambrays, ginghams, sheets and pillowcases, unbleached cottons, and ducks. The volume for the week was the largest for the year past.

A great volume of business was placed by some large distributing organizations both for sales as fabrics and to be made up into clothing. Shade and bag manufacturers placed additional large contracts. Most of the large buying was done by wholesalers, chain stores, and catalogue houses.

### Finished Goods Higher

In the finished goods division the price of denims was twice advanced ½c and stood at 8½c for 2.20s. Other dyed yarn goods followed the lead of denims, and sold in very large volume at from ½c to 1c advance. Wide sheetings, sheets and pillowcases, and towels were bought by chain stores and catalogue houses in unprecedented volume. Ducks were also bought heavily.

There was considerable irregularity in print cloth prices, but by the midweek the lists were fairly established at prices from ½c to ¾c ahead of last week. The volume of sales of print cloths and broadcloths was said to exceed that of the week before which was the heaviest of the year by at least 50 per cent.

The 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s sold at 3¾c and the 60x48s 6.25-yard at 3½c. The 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s, the 4.25-yard 72x76s, and the 4.75-yard 68x72s brought 4⅞c, 4⅝c, and 4¼c respectively.

Carded broadcloths continued to sell in large volume led by the 37-inch 100x60s 4.10-yard and the 112x60s 3.85-yard which sold up to 5¼c and 5¾c respectively. The 38-inch 90x60s 4.32-yard brought 4⅝c and the 36½-inch 80x60s 5.00 yard 4c. Combed broadcloths were also very active.

Sheetings were very active. Every construction advanced, but the most notable advance was the 40-inch 48 squares 2.85-yard which rose from 4c and 4¼c to 4¾c and 5c. Sales in this number were exceedingly large. The 40-inch 44x40s 5.00-yard rose ⅛c to 3¼c. The 36-inch 40x36s 6.50-yard brought 2⅝c and the 48x44s 3.25-yard 4c.

### Pajama Checks Strong

Pajama checks were active and strong. The 36-inch, 64x60s, 5.75-yard sold at 3 ⅝ and the 36½-inch, 88x88s, 4.00-yard at 4⅞c. Drills were equally active and strong. The 37-inch, 2.75-yard and the 30-inch, 2.85-yard each brought 5c. Osnaburgs continued to sell well at advanced prices. The 36-inch, 7 ounce goods sold at 4¾c and the 3.90-yard at 3⅝c.

In the fine and fancy goods division the mills took advantage of the enthusiasm to sell much of their remaining staple fine goods without attempting to raise the prices. They wished to "clean the slate" and then take on new business only at figures which will show a profit.

The greatest activity was in those fabrics containing synthetic yarns where the movement was the broadest of this year. Rayon crêpe, taffetas, twills, satins and novelties were sold at advancing prices. The spot supply of these is practically at the vanishing point, and nearly all quick delivery goods command premiums.

Fancy cottons made of carded print cloth yarn sold in large volume. Sales reached a point which put them among the most important of the converting lines. In some instances premiums of 1c a yard were paid over last week's price. Dobbies, corded goods, and irregular weaves were used.

Rayon-filled flat crêpes and other mixed goods moved in good volume. Rayon satins, mixed satins and rayon fancies, especially the novelty weaves, were prominent in the week's business.

## DIVIDENDS

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Lehigh Portland Cement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable October 1 to stock of record September 14.

Gamewell Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Glidden Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

John Morrell & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 27.

### FURNITURE FACTORY ACTIVE

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 16 (AP)—On the strength of new orders, the Stratton Furniture Factory of Hagerstown has resumed its 10-hour working day after operating for several months on a part-time schedule. Company officials said they expect to use a complete force of about 100 men to work within a week or 10 days.

### NORTH AMERICAN CAR CORP.

North American Car Corporation for the six months ended June 30, 1932, reports net profit of $104,250 after charges and taxes, compared with $240,560 in the first half of 1931. June quarter's net profit was $42,931, compared with $115,838 in the June quarter of 1931.

### OIL OUTPUT DECLINES

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States in the week ended Aug. 13 totaled 2,128,070 barrels, a decrease of 33,383 barrels from the preceding week, according to the Oil & Gas Journal.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ab Straps 5½s '43 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 29¾ | 27 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 25 | 22 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 24 | 21⅝ |
| Alleghany Valley 4s '42 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Amer Chain deb 6s '33 | 83 | 83 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 42⅞ | 41⅜ |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 79 | 79 |
| Amer Ice Co 5s '53 | 65 | 65 |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 87⅝ | 87½ |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 105 | 105 |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 103⅝ | 103½ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| Amer TT 5s '65 | 99¾ | 99½ |
| Amer TT deb 5½s '43 | 105½ | 104¾ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75 | 78½ | 74½ |
| Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95 | 30 | 30 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 75¾ | 75½ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 69 | 68 |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta | 84 | 84 |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta reg | 80 | 80 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 89 | 88½ |
| Atch T&SF 4s '09 | 76 | 76 |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 88½ | 87½ |
| Atlanta & Birm 4s '63 | 13 | 13 |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 76½ | 76½ |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 80 | 80 |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 78 | 76⅞ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 70½ | 67 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 39⅝ | 38 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 50½ | 48 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 74 | 73¾ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 | 87½ | 86½ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 49 | 48 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 60 | 60 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 104 | 104 |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 104 | 104 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 92½ | 91 |
| Boston & Maine 4¾s '61 | 70 | 68⅞ |
| Boston & Maine 5s '55 | 73 | 72 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 74 | 72 |
| Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 | 9 | 9 |
| Bklyn Ed 5s E '52 | 104⅜ | 104 |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 104 | 104 |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 88 | 87 |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 | 101 | 101 |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45 | 106 | 106 |
| Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81 | 99 | 99 |
| Buff R & P 4½s '57 | 54 | 54 |
| Bur Cr N 5s '34 | 65½ | 64½ |
| Bush Term 1st 4s '52 | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 52 | 52 |
| Calif Petroleum 5s '39 | 90 | 90 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 84⅞ | 84½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 84 | 84 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 84⅜ | 84 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 89⅝ | 89¼ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 89¾ | 89¼ |
| Can North 4½s '35 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 102½ | 102⅜ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 103⅝ | 103½ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 67 | 65⅝ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 | 81 | 81 |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 84 | 80 |
| Can SS Ltd 6s '42 | 25 | 25 |
| Carolina Clin & O 6s '52 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Cen Branch Un Pac 4s | 35 | 33 |
| Cen District Tel 5s | 103½ | 103½ |
| Cen of Ga 5s C '59 | 27 | 26 |
| Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59 | 31 | 30⅞ |
| Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57 | 101 | 101 |
| Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51 | 69½ | 69½ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 65⅞ | 65¾ |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 43 | 39 |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 65 | 62½ |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 94½ | 93⅝ |
| Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89 | 81 | 81 |
| Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 | 46⅛ | 46⅛ |
| Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49 | 85 | 85 |
| Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 90 | 90 |
| Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 91 | 90 |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 15 | 14 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 46 | 45 |
| Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47 | 35 | 35 |
| Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 9¼ | 8¾ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 31 | 29⅞ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 33½ | 30 |
| Chicago & Nw 3¾s cv '49 | 27½ | 25 |
| Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037 | 34 | 33½ |
| Chicago & Nw 6½s '36 | 75 | 75 |
| Chicago & Nw 4½ C 2037 | 33 | 30 |
| Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88 | 70¼ | 70 |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 45 | 43½ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A | 40 | 39½ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 27 | 25 |
| Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60 | 49½ | 47 |
| Chicago T Hau & SE in 5s '60 | 41 | 37½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63 | 93 | 93 |
| Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63 | 110 | 110 |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 65 | 65 |
| Chicago & W Ind 5½s '62 | 72 | 72 |
| Childs Co 5s '43 | 31 | 30 |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 51½ | 51½ |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 93 | 92¾ |
| Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 | 97 | 96¾ |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 53½ | 53½ |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 80 | 80 |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 82 | 82 |
| Colonial Oil 6s '38 | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43 | 47 | 47 |
| Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35 | 79 | 77¾ |
| Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61 | 80¾ | 80¼ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr | 81¾ | 80 |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 80½ | 80¼ |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 93 | 93 |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 13 | 13 |
| Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 93 | 92⅞ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Container Corp 5s ct '43 | 20 | 18 |
| Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47 | 80 | 80 |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s '51 | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 25½ | 25 |
| Cuba RA 6s '36 | 40 | 40 |
| Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww | 3 | 3 |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 82 | 82 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 48 | 47 |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 21 | 19¾ |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 4s '78 | 26¼ | 23½ |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 101½ | 101½ |
| eDitroit Ed 5s '49 | 100¾ | 100 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '55 | 100 | 100 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '62 | 100 | 100 |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 86 | 86 |
| Duluth S Shore & Atl 's '37 | 22 | 22 |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 99 | 99 |
| East Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 8 | 8 |
| Erie RR cv 4s B '53 | 40 | 40 |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 35 | 33 |
| Erie RR gen lien 4s '96 | 50⅝ | 49¾ |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 35 | 32¼ |
| Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 | 61 | 61 |
| Fed Metal 7s '34 | 70 | 67 |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 40½ | 39½ |
| Fla East Cast 5s '74 | 5¼ | 5 |
| Fort Worth & Den City | 93½ | 93½ |
| Gen Bak Co 5½s '40 | 95 | 95 |
| Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47 | 52 | 51 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102½ | 102⅜ |
| Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39 | 75 | 75 |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 4 | 4 |
| Ge & Ala RR 5s | 12 | 12 |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 55 | 53 |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 83 | 82½ |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 80 | 79½ |
| Gould Coupler 6s '40 | 14 | 14 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 103 | 102⅜ |
| Great Northern 4½s '75 D | 62 | 60 |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 60 | 59 |
| Great Northern 5s '73 C | 62½ | 62½ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 80 | 79 |
| Hocking Valley cn 4½s '99 | 86 | 86 |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 36½ | 36½ |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 50¼ | 49¼ |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 83⅜ | 82⅝ |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 104¼ | 101¼ |
| Ill Central 4s '52 | 56½ | 56½ |
| Ill Central 4s '53 | 45 | 45 |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 46 | 44½ |
| Ill Central 5s '53 | 60 | 60 |
| Ill Central 6½s '36 | 72 | 70⅞ |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63 | 44 | 42 |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 | 47½ | 44½ |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 78 | 78 |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 43 | 42 |
| Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51 | 44½ | 44½ |
| Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| Inter Matc Corp 5s '47 | 5¾ | 5⅞ |
| Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66 | 57 | 55¼ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 57 | 55¼ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 36 | 35 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 72 | 71 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 66 | 65 |
| Int & G Nor 5s C '56 | 27 | 27 |
| Int & G Nr 1st 6s '52 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s '52 | 8½ | 8½ |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Int Tell & Tel 4½s '52 | 43½ | 42 |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 29 | 27½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv 39 | 50½ | 47¾ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 48 | 46½ |
| Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36 | 48¼ | 46½ |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 96⅝ | 96 |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 60 | 58½ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 85⅞ | 85½ |
| Kings Co El 4s '49 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 73 | 72 |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 85 | 85 |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 70½ | 68⅞ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s D | 70 | 67½ |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54 | 86¼ | 85 |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 | 44⅞ | 44¼ |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003 | 48 | 47½ |
| Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 86 | 86 |
| Long Island 5s '34 | 90 | 90 |
| Louis Arkansas 5s '69 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 100 | 100 |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 85 | 85 |
| L&N rfg 4½s C 2003 | 60 | 60 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 39½ | 39 |
| Marion Steam S 6s | 41½ | 41½ |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Meade 6s '45 ww | 45 | 43 |
| Metro Edson rfg 5s '53 | 91 | 86 |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 61 | 61 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 86½ | 86 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71 | 85¼ | 83¼ |
| Min StP & SSM 4s '38 | 44 | 43 |
| Min StL & SSM 5s gtd | 54 | 54 |
| Mo Ill 5s '59 | 30 | 30 |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 78 | 78 |
| Mo K & T pi 4s B '62 | 60 | 60 |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 40 | 40 |
| Mo K & T pi 5s A '62 | 68¾ | 68¼ |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 23¼ | 20½ |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 37½ | 36 |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 37 | 35 |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 37 | 36 |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 37 | 35 |
| Mo Pac 5s I, '81 | 37 | 35 |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 31¾ | 30 |
| Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77 | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Mobile & O mont 5s '47 | 10¼ | 9 |
| Montreal Tram col 5s '41 | 84 | 83½ |
| Morris & Essex 3½s 2000 | 72 | 72 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 90½ | 90 |
| Nat Steel 5s | 79 | 78 |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 98½ | 98½ |
| N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 69½ | 69½ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 69½ | 68⅝ |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 30 | 30 |
| N O T & M 5s C '36 | 31 | 29½ |
| NYC&HR con 4s A '98 | 72¾ | 71½ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 78 | 78 |
| NYC&HR 4½s N 2013 | 55 | 52½ |
| NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 4½s 2013 | 55½ | 53 |
| NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 5s 2013 | 61 | 58 |
| NYC&HR ev 6s '35 | 78¼ | 75 |
| NYC L SL cou 3½s '98 | 70 | 69¾ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 32¼ | 30 |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 33½ | 31 |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 56 | 54 |
| N YDock Co 4s '51 | 39 | 32¼ |
| N YSdison 5s C '51 | 106¾ | 104¼ |
| N YEdison 5s '44 B | 104½ | 104 |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 110¼ | 110 |
| NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 | 96⅞ | 96⅛ |
| NY GELH&P 5s '48 | 106¾ | 106⅝ |
| NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55 | 60 | 60 |
| NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56 | 60 | 53 |
| NY NH&H deb 4s '37 | 54 | 54 |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 85½ | 85½ |
| NY Oni & W gen 4s '55 | 40½ | 40⅛ |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 52 | 50 |
| NY Railway inc 6s '65 | 2 | 2 |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 103½ | 103½ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 101½ | 101 |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 52 | 51 |
| Niag Lock & O P 5s '55 | 97 | 97 |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 64 | 64 |
| Norf & Southern 5s '41 | 34 | 34 |
| Norf Southern rfg A '61 | 8½ | 8½ |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Norf & W div 4s '44 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Norf & W PC&C 4s '41 | 91 | 91 |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 83 | 83 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '59 | 80 | 80 |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 61¼ | 61⅛ |
| Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97 | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 84 | 84 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 99¼ | 99 |
| Ore Wash RR & N 5s '61 | 79 | 79 |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 33 | 32 |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 102¾ | 102⅝ |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 104 | 104 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 | 29 | 29 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct | 26½ | 26 |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 29½ | 28¾ |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 55 | 52 |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 32½ | 31¼ |
| Pathé Ex inc 7s '37 | 58½ | 58⅛ |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 88½ | 88 |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 94 | 92½ |
| Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 65 | 64 |
| Penn Railroad 4⅝s '63 | 78 | 77 |
| Penn Railroad con 4½s '60 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 76½ | 76¼ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 | 73⅞ | 73⅞ |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 77 | 76¾ |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 85⅜ | 85½ |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 95 | 95 |
| Peoria & East 1st 4s '40 | 43 | 43 |
| Pere Marquette 5s '56 | 55 | 52 |
| Pere Marquette 4½s '80 | 46½ | 45 |
| Phil Balt & Wash 5s '43 | 80 | 80 |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 76 | 75¼ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 84 | 84 |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 62½ | 62¼ |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 47 | 46¼ |
| Phil Railway 4s '37 | 20 | 20 |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 98¼ | 97 |
| Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 A | 48½ | 48½ |
| Port Art C & Dock 6s '53 B | 55 | 55 |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 59¼ | 58 |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 34 | 33 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Pub Svc E&G 5s '65 | 99 | 99 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 81 | 80¾ |
| Purity Baking 5s '48 | 76½ | 76½ |
| Read rfg 4½s A '97 | 82 | 81⅞ |
| Radio Keith Orpheum pd | 69½ | 68¾ |
| Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53 | 50 | 50 |
| Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 | 26 | 25 |
| Rio G & W 1st 4s '39 | 65 | 65 |
| Rochester Gas 5½s '48 | 102 | 102 |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 44 | 41 |
| Rutland RR con 4½s '41 | 48 | 48 |
| St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33 | 62 | 62 |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 14 | 12⅜ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 11 | 10 |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 15 | 14 |
| St Louis SW con 4s '32 | 33 | 33 |
| St Louis SW 1st 5s '52 | 43 | 43 |
| San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43 | 65 | 63 |
| Seabd AL rfg 4s '59 ct | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| Seabd AL con 6s '45 | 5½ | 5½ |
| Seabd A L 6s ct | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 | 2 | 2 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 84½ | 83¾ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 85 | 83 |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 83½ | 83 |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 93 | 92 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 96 | 96 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 102½ | 102¼ |
| Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 101 | 100½ |
| Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42 | 85 | 85 |
| Southern Bell T&T 5s '41 | 104½ | 104 |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 80¾ | 80⅛ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 56¼ | 53½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 565 | 53¼ |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 71¼ | 70½ |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 36½ | 34¾ |
| Southern Ry gen 6s '56 | 45 | 41½ |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 47½ | 44 |
| Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38 | 29 | 29 |
| Spokane I R 5s '55 | 24 | 24 |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 102⅝ | 102⅜ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 94½ | 94 |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 15 | 15 |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 97 | 96¾ |
| Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53 | 76 | 76 |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 90⅜ | 90 |
| Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000 | 86½ | 84 |
| Tex & Pac 5s B '7 | 48 | 48 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 49 | 48 |
| Third Ave 5s '37 | 90 | 90 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 33 | 31 |
| Truax Traer Soal 6½s '43 | 20 | 20 |
| Trumbell Steel 6s '40 | 55 | 55 |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Union Pacific 6s '68 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 85 | 85 |
| Union Pacific 5s | 100½ | 100 |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 49⅞ | 48 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 35¾ | 32½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 37¾ | 36 |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 50 | 48¼ |
| Virginia Mid 5s '36 | 90 | 88 |
| Virginia El Pw | 97¾ | 96½ |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 87½ | 86⅜ |
| Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Wabash RR 4½s '78 | 10 | 9⅞ |
| Wabash RR 1st 5s '39 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Wabash RR 5s B '76 | 10 | 10 |
| Wabash RR 2d 5s '39 | 50 | 50 |
| Wabash RR 5½s '75 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| Wabash RR 5½s '75 | 10½ | 10¼ |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 19 | 19 |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 25 | 24 |
| Warern Bros 6s '41 | 50 | 48½ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 98¼ | 97¾ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 60 | 59 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 60 | 55½ |
| Western NY & Pa 5s '37 | 93 | 93 |
| Western NY & Pa 4s '43 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Western Pacific 5s A '46 | 39 | 38½ |
| Western Union R E 4½s '50 | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 69 | 68¼ |
| Western Union col 5s '38 | 79¾ | 77 |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 90½ | 90 |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 68⅞ | 68 |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 56 | 56 |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42 | 30½ | 28⅝ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49 | 41⅛ | 41 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78 | 68 | 67¼ |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last Aug 16 | Last Aug 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 100.23 | 100.20 | 100.20 | 100.22 |
| 1st con 4¼s '47 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 102.28 | 102.26 | 102.28 | 102.28 |
| 4th 4¼s reg | 102.25 | 102.25 | 102.25 | 102.25 |
| US 3s '55 | 96.24 | 96.10 | 96.24 | 96.4 |
| US 3¼s '49 | 97.21 | 97.9 | 97.21 | 97.7 |
| US3⅜s'43Mar | 100.6 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 100.3 |
| US3⅜s'43June | 100.10 | 100.5 | 100.10 | 100.5 |
| US 3⅜s '47 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.10 |
| US 3⅜s '56 | 102. | 101.29 | 101.29 | 102. |
| US 4s '54 | 103.30 | 103.26 | 103.30 | 104. |
| US 4¼s '52 | 107.7 | 107.3 | 107.7 | 107.8 |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 24½ | 22¼ |
| Akershus 5s '63 | 62 | 62 |
| Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55 | 38¼ | 37¾ |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Antioquia 7s D '45 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Argentine Gov 5s '45 | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| Argentine Gov 5½s '62 | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 41 | 41 |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 42 | 41 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 42 | 41¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 42 | 41¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57A | 41½ | 41½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58B | 42 | 41½ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 65½ | 64¾ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 72½ | 71½ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 72 | 71½ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '37 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 85 | 85 |
| Austria Hydro 6½s | 26½ | 25½ |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | 91 | 90¾ |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 48 | 48 |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 96⅞ | 96⅝ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 100 | 100 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 104½ | 104¼ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 32 | 32 |
| Berlin (City) 6½s '50 | 34 | 33½ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 45 | 44½ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 43 | 42¾ |
| Berlin Elec Rys 6½s '56 | 44½ | 44½ |
| Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51 | 39 | 39 |
| Berlin Elec 6s '55 | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | 4½ | 4½ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 5 | 5 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 5½ | 5½ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 104⅝ | 104¼ |

## RESUMPTION OF OPERATIONS BY SOUTHERN MILLS

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Aug. 16 (AP)—Two textile mills with weekly payrolls of approximately $9000 have resumed operation here.

Shut down since June 9, the Gainesville Mill and the Pacolet Manufacturing Company were reopened yesterday.

The Chicopee Mill, already in daily operation, instituted day and night shifts, and the Mincey Manufacturing Company announced operation would be resumed by its mill Friday, after a two weeks' close to install machinery.

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

| | Wheat Open | High | Low | Close | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|

# SOUTH CAROLINA DRY DEMOCRATS REJECT REPEAL

## Campaign in Defense of Prohibition to Be Waged in Every County

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's militant drys plan to wage an unrelenting campaign in defense of prohibition which is to be carried into the county contests for elections to the General Assembly.

In an interdenominational meeting held here, drys of the State condemned the repeal plank in the Democratic national platform, and called upon the citizens of the State to elect a "dry Legislature."

"We are dry Democrats and claim the right to remain so, and claim the right to decline to accept the plank and be governed by it," the convention said in adopting a resolution drawn up by its committee on findings.

The principal speakers were: Dr. J. C. Roper, of Greenville, president of the conference, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Barton of Wilmington, N. C., nationally known dry leader.

Dr. Barton observed that there was nothing further from the truth than the assertion that the Democratic and Republican platforms were identical on prohibition.

"The Democratic platform stands for repeal," he declared, "the Republican for enforcement. The Democratic stands for nullification through modification of the Volstead Act. The Republican denounces nullification. Mr. Hoover is sincerely in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment. Roosevelt is for its repeal."

While affirming that he was "born and bred a Democrat," Dr. Barton advised all prohibitionists to "consider carefully the present conditions."

Others who addressed the meeting were: Dr. R. C. Grier, president of Erskine College; the Rev. C. T. Squires, Greenville; Mr. J. J. Layton, Hartsville; Mrs. J. L. Mims, Edgefield, state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mr. D. H. Marchant, Orangeburg; the Rev. Dean Crane, Columbia; the Rev. C. E. Peele, Spartanburg; Dr. Z. T. Cody, Greenville; the Rev. Louis N. Taylor, Columbia; Dr. J. M. Wells, Sumter; Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, Furman University, Greenville; former Gov. John G. Richards; and the Rev. E. O. Watson, Columbia.

# Farmers Give Jolt To Business Apathy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina farmers have not only learned to "live at home" during the present economic crisis, through the increased production of food and feedstuffs, but last season they shipped to outside states more carloads of fruits and vegetables than in any other season except 1928, figures released here by the State Department of Agriculture indicate.

Total carlot shipments of these commodities last season amounted to 18,929, as compared with 16,564 in 1930 and 13,336 in 1930. In 1928, North Carolina furnished other states with 21,233 carloads of its native fruits and vegetables.

In addition, Tar Heel farmers' wives last year preserved millions of containers of fruits and vegetables for winter use. Efforts at canning will be carried on with equal enthusiasm this year, to "lay in" large supplies for relief work during the winter season of 1932-33.

More than 2000 carloads of truck was shipped from the county of Duplin alone last season, while half a dozen other counties each shipped out more than 1000 carloads.

# Georgia Families Build Own Cannery

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COVINGTON, Ga.—With the purpose in view of solving economic problems through neighborly kindness, a community cannery has been established near here in Almon community and is now in operation.

The people of the Almon community erected the building and installed the machinery themselves. The cannery has a capacity of 1000 cans, and is adequate for the preserving of all surplus vegetables, fruits and meats produced in the neighborhood. Plans have been perfected whereby any products which are not needed by the people themselves are to be disposed of in the commercial market.

Two other communities in Newton County are in the near future to have similar plants, according to County Agent T. L. McMullan. Georgia knew similar community undertakings in the reconstruction period of the sixties.

# Daughters of Notables Rally to Cry For Economy in G. O. P. Campaign

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Daughters of men well known in Washington are pounding typewriter keys, filing papers, addressing envelopes and doing whatever else they are asked to do as volunteers at national Republican headquarters here.

Their contribution of services is a considerable one, according to their employers, who say they are as efficient and conscientious as any of the paid staff.

There is, for example, Miss Barbara Benjamin, stenographer for Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the women's division in the national campaign. This young woman, daughter of Mr. Ray Benjamin, close friend and associate of President Hoover's, takes her job seriously indeed. When Mr. Benjamin telephones from his office at headquarters to invite his daughter to lunch with him, she keeps him waiting while she asks if she may go at the hour he mentions.

Her fingers fly over the typewriter like an old timer's. Those who know her personally realize that much of her dexterity comes from seven hours a day practice on the piano, a habit of her's before she came here. She studied in Paris for two years, specializing in composition. One of her songs has been sung by Mario Chamlee on his programs. Asked how she got her training for this job she answered lightly, "Oh, I was brought up in politics."

At another typewriter sits Miss Jean Summers, daughter of Mr. John W. Summers, member of Congress from Walla Walla, Wash. She is a recent graduate of Northwestern University.

Miss Margaret Motter, who files at headquarters, is the daughter of Mr. Harvey-Motter, collector of internal revenue at Wichita, Kansas.

Miss Grace Newton is expected to join the staff in a few days. She is the daughter of Mr. Walter H. Newton, secretary to President Hoover. Mrs. Dorothy Keefer, secretary to Mrs. Yost, said that Miss Newton also is to be assigned to the women's division staff.

## *A Big Bird Or a Little Man?*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ingenious Building of Station WREN. Call Letters That Sit at the Front Door, Which in Turn Is Cleverly Designed to Look Like a Bird House, Are a Feature of This Transmitter Building.

# *Trade-Marks on Radio Stations*

★ ★ ★

### *A 1500-Pound Wren Is Familiar Landmark in Kansas—Television Development*

★ ★ ★

FAMILIAR to middle western housewives is the package of ready-mixed flour on which is pictured a saucy wren in front of her house. Automobilists on the road near Tonganoxie, Kan., pass a low brick building with a tile roof located midway between two 200 feet steel towers in front of which is depicted in mortar and steel the same trade-mark of the grocery package. The building with its towers is the new transmitter house of WREN, the station of the flour company. It is a member of the National Brodcasting Company's Bue Network, operating on 1000 watts power. The site fas chosen for its almost complete freedom from electrical and other disturbances.

The bird itself is of concrete and weighs about 1500 pounds. The legs are of heavy steel, extending into the body. The bird is constructed of steel framework and metal lathing covered with two inches of cement, built up like plaster. A sculptor modeled the outer form of the bird, which was later painted in natural colors. The tip of the bird's tail is about seven feet high. Little copper nails, point upward, are imbedded in the back to prevent people from sitting on it.

### *One-Wave Voice Television*

Reception of voice and picture on a single set, eliminating the present double receiver-double transmitter setup in television, is now possible in the latest television "wrinkle" recently developed by the Columbia Broadcasting System which has been sending television pictures out regularly for more than a year.

Experimental work for this double transmission has been under the guidance of Mr. William B. Lodge, Columbia development engineer.

"Double modulation," Mr. Lodge said in explaining the new method, "is the term which best describes the principle upon which the system depends. The average user of a radio set is familiar with the fact that when he tunes his receiver to a certain broadcasting station, he is tuning to the particular carrier frequency of that station. The signal which reaches the set from the antenna consists of this carrier frequency combined with the frequencies of the speech or music. The receiver has the ability to separate the speech or music from this complex wave, and to reproduce it in the loud speaker. Thus the carrier frequency is said to be modulated by the audio signal.

"The first step in the new television system is to modulate a carrier of 45 kilocycles with the signal picked up by a microphone in the television studio. This produces a complex wave, from which the original sound could be obtained by a receiver tuned to 45 kilocycles. Actually, the signal is not radiated at 45 kilocycles.

"The television signal, such as will be emitted by Columbia's W2XAB transmitter consists of frequencies up to 40,000 cycles per second or 40 kilocycles. In the operation of the sound and picture broadcast, the television signal, up to 40 kilocycles, and the modulated 45-kilocycle carrier are combined and both transmitted over the one station.

"At the receiving station the set is tuned to the frequency of the transmitting station, and then detects and reproduces the above signal. Frequencies up to 40 kilocycles are applied to the terminals of a neon tube and reproduce the television picture. As previously stated, the 45 kilocycles modulated carrier wave contains the sound signal, and a receiver tuned to that frequency can be used to obtain the original sound.

"In the television receiver, therefore, it is only necessary to insert a simple filter at the terminals of the neon tube to prevent the 45-kilocycle voice carrier from interfering with the picture, and to add a second detector with a circuit tuned to 45 kilocycles to obtain the audio signal.

"It may be interesting to note that the sound program may also be detected by a conventional selective receiver tuned to a frequency 45 kilocycles either higher or lower than that of the transmitting station's carrier, or in the case of W2XAB, either 2755 or 2845 kilocycles."

# 'SOLID SOUTH' LUKEWARM ON REPEAL PLANK

## Still Democratic but Wet Stand Is Widely Ignored

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The "solid South" is solid for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt as the Democratic nominee but is lukewarm toward the repeal plank in the Democratic platform, according to opinions expressed by party leaders in the southeastern states. The liquor question, however, is less vital than it was in 1928.

Recent action of the Mississippi Democratic executive committee in indorsing the Democratic nominee but ignoring the platform, is significant of the situation in several other states below the Mason and Dixon line. Mississippi has long been known as a leading dry state.

The Alabama delegation to the convention voted for the minority plank favoring resubmission rather than repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. No indication of the State's attitude on the question has been taken since. Senator Hugo Black in his campaign for renomination ignored the prohibition issue in the first primary but in the second primary came out for resubmission.

Georgia appears unrecorded, although Mr. Lawrence Camp, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee announced support of both the party candidates and the platform.

In Tennessee, party leaders believe "prohibition will not be an issue" and expect to make their fight against President Hoover's record. Both wets and drys appear willing not to raise the issue at this time.

A majority of the Virginia delegation to Chicago voted against the adoption of the repeal plank and the state Democratic platform declared for resubmission. Gov. John G. Pollard conveyed the impression that party leaders would follow their own individual preferences in reference to the prohibition amendment.

Louisiana is openly wetter than most Southern states and party leaders let it be known that they especially approved the wet plank in the Democratic platform.

### MOTORCAR IMPORTS CUT

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Only 44 automobiles were imported into Cuba in May, this year, compared to 349 in the same month in 1930, and 68 in 1931, according to statistics published by Cuba Importadora e Industrial. Automobile imports declined strikingly during the last few years, dropping from 4854 in 1926 to 853 in 1931.


# HOTELS

## England

**FALCON HOTEL**
BUDE, CORNWALL
The largest, most Comfortable Hotel, nearest Sea. The old Coaching House. Moderate Prices. Own Farm Produce. Garage. Free Golf to Hotel Visitors. Bus Meets all trains. Prop.: G. Brendon. 'Phone 3. Grams: Falcon, Bude.

**Oatlands Park Hotel**
WEYBRIDGE SURREY
Once the old Place of Otelands where monarchs lived and played—now as a fine old Country Hotel where one may enjoy every comfort and sport. 9-hole Golf Course, Hard Tennis Courts, covered Badminton and Squash Courts, Ballroom etc.
*Write for Illustrated Brochure*
*Inclusive terms from 4½ gns. per week*
Telephone: Weybridge 1190 Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge"

## Scotland

**AUTO TOURS**
Rolls-Royce and Daimler Private Cars for Tours or Daily Drives
*EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE CHAUFFEURS*
Our Garage at your service, including Waiting, Writing and Dressing Rooms.
**John Croall & Sons**
Limited
Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland
Phone 22064 Wires "Bazaar"

**COCKBURN HOTEL**
EDINBURGH
Comfortable, first-class non-licensed hotel. Ideal position for visitors to Edinburgh overlooking Princes Street. Running water now being extended. Bed bath breakfast and attendance from 9/-
JAMES P. MACPHERSON
Managing Director
Tel. 229191

## Switzerland

**HOTEL RICHMOND**
GENEVA
Overlooking lake and Mont-Blanc. One of Geneva's most up-to-date Hotels
100 Rooms 50 Bathrooms
Big open air Terrace. Rooms from francs 7.-

**Gunten, Lake of Thoune**
**Hotel Pension Bellevue**
Beautiful Panorama of Lake & Mountain
Quiet, pleasant situation. Lake fishing & boating, lovely walks & excursions. Especially suitable for Spring and Fall holidays.
En Pension terms Frs. 9-11

*WHEN you visit a hotel or resort advertised in these pages, or answer a travel advertisement — please mention The Christian Science Monitor.*

## London

**HOTEL SOMERSET**
Orchard St., London, W. 1 *(200 rooms)*
**HOTEL QUEBEC**
Old Quebec St., Marble Arch, W. *(100 rooms)*
**THE SEYMOUR**
15 Seymour St., W. 1 *(150 rooms)*
THREE WEST END HOTELS where families are made very welcome. Terms: Bedroom, Breakfast, Bath, 10/6 ($2.75) and 12/6 ($3.25) per day per person. Inclusive rate 17/6 ($4.50) and 15/- ($3.90) per day. All dollar rates quoted at par. *The Managers are very pleased to receive enquiries through The Christian Science Monitor.*

*Near the British Museum*
**KINGSLEY HOTEL**
Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1.
First-Class Temperance Hotel. 200 Rooms. Comfort and Refinement. Hot and Cold Water and Electric Fires in all bedrooms. Bedroom and Breakfast 8/6 per night.
*Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet, "London Old and New," on application.*
Telegrams: Bookcraft, London

**Hotel Belgravia**
GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S. W. 1
(Near Victoria Station)
250 rooms with hot & cold water, telephone, etc. SINGLE ROOMS from 8/6d DOUBLE from 15/- INCLUSIVE TERMS from 17/6d per day, or £5.5 per week. Free Golf. Phone Victoria 9640 (10 lines)

*VISITORS TO LONDON*
will find at the
**Hotel REMBRANDT**
Thurloe Place, South Kensington
Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every Bedroom Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Phone. Same Management Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace Road

**THE ONSLOW COURT HOTEL** Queens Gate, So. Kensington, London, S. W. 7
is favoured by discriminating visitors because here the cuisine is exceptionally good . . . the service thorough in every detail . . . and the accommodation luxurious and complete with every modern comfort.
The 160 bedrooms are all fitted with hot and cold running water and telephones.
Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. weekly.
Telephone: Kensington 9210 (6 lines) Telegrams: "Onslowotel Southkens"

*In the Heart of Fashionable London* where Piccadilly meets Hyde Park, stands the Alexandra Hotel. Here you will find excellent service, and cuisine, while the accommodation includes every comfort and luxury.
Write for Illustrated Brochure.
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast 10/6d. Inclusive Terms from 5 gns. weekly.
**ALEXANDRA HOTEL**
Hyde Park Corner, London, S. W. 1
Telephone: Sloane 4321 (10 lines)
Telegrams: "Alexotel, Knights, London"

# HOTELS · RESORTS

## *New York City*

PARK AVENUE • 49TH TO 50TH STS • NEW YORK
THE
**WALDORF-ASTORIA**

There is a Waldorf that you see . . . and a greater Waldorf that you don't see . . . the tremendous service establishment. Only by staying there, can you appreciate its personal helpfulness, its practical advantages.

★

*Home . . away from Home*
A new hotel with old-fashioned hospitality. Large in size, yet intimate in comfort. 600 delightful rooms, ALL outside, ALL with bath and radio!
**HOTEL Dixie**
42d to 43d Streets
Just West of Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
Perfectly located in the heart of the city. Theatres and shops a step from the door.
Single Rooms—$2.50 to $4
Double Rooms—$3.50 to $5
*Nothing Higher!*
*Special attention to groups traveling together and women and children traveling alone.*
*Under the direction of*
ROY S. HUBBELL

**A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU**
*that the Hotel*
**GOVERNOR CLINTON**
*•one of New York's Finest• gives more for your Money than any other Hotel*
1200 ROOMS, EACH WITH RADIO, BATH, SERVIDOR, CIRCULATING ICE-WATER
FROM $3.00 DAILY
OPPOSITE PENNA R-R STATION
B-&-O BUSES STOP AT DOOR
NEAR EVERYTHING
31st STREET *and* 7th AVENUE
NEW YORK

**A CLUB RESIDENCE** ★
*of many advantages*

The advantages of real club life at an exceedingly low one room cost. Gymnasium, lounge, game and exercise rooms, rest and reading rooms. Excellent dining room. Special breakfast from 25c, luncheon 75c, dinner $1.
$10 Weekly and up
$2 DAILY
GEORGE A. RICHARDS, *Man. Dir.*
**ALLERTON CLUB RESIDENCES**
OPEN TO ALL
22 EAST 38th STREET (Fraternity Clubs Bldg.
143 EAST 39th STREET (East of Lexington)

**Quiet Distinction**
and a location near New York's most important business and shopping sections, are yours when you stop at the Hotel White. Apartment hotel service makes this a luxurious home whether for a brief stay or a permanent home.
**HOTEL WHITE**
Lexington Avenue and 37th Street
NEW YORK CITY
M. P. MATHEWSON, Manager

**The CHATHAM**
*A Few Blocks from Grand Central*
NEW YORK CITY
Near the theater and shopping centers, the HOTEL CHATHAM, at Vanderbilt Avenue and 48th Street.
*Summer rates now in effect*
FRANK L. SMITH, *Manager*

● This fine, west side men's club is now completely redecorated. Rooms are sparkling, cozy. Famous Allerton club facilities—rest, reading and game rooms. $5 from WEEKLY
**THE ALLERTON CLUB**
22nd ST. and 8th AVE.
NEW YORK CITY

## *New Hampshire*

**RUSSELL COTTAGES**
*White Mts., Kearsarge, N. H.*
A small hotel accommodating 125 guests. Situated among mountains, brooks, woods and fields. Golf, Tennis, Swimming, Horseback riding, Spring water, farm products. Open June 15th. Orchestra after July 1st. Booklet.
GEORGE W. RUSSELL, *Prop.*

## *New York State*

**Hotel Syracuse**

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
600 outside rooms with bath. $3.00 up.
*Owned and Operated by Citizens Hotel Corp.*
E. K. CARY, *Manager*

## *Chicago*

**The Edgewater Beach Hotel**
5300 BLOCK SHERIDAN ROAD
*(on Lake Michigan)*
CHICAGO
with a 200-car garage in the hotel building
*"The Motorists' Mecca"*
W. M. DEWEY, *Managing Director*

## *Travel*

**AUGUSTUS WORLD CRUISE**
*Lido All the Way*
JANUARY 14 to MAY 23, 1933
Around the world with all the traditions of the Italian Marine! 34 ports embracing 99 localities of interest including Tripoli and Bali. $2100 up, including 70 shore excursions. Write for fascinating literature.
Apply local agent or 86-92 Arlington St., Boston; 1 State St., New York
**ITALIAN LINE**
In cooperation with the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

## *Kansas City, Mo.*

*"Away from the Downtown Noises"*
**The Bellerive**
A STATS OPERATED HOTEL
Kansas City's distinctly different transient hotel on beautiful Armour Boulevard at Warwick. Garage within hotel. Bath. Circulating iced and hot and cold soft water in every room. Home of the famous Terrace Cafe. Rates $2.50 and upwards.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

**THE STATS**
TWELFTH and WYANDOTTE STS.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rates: $2 to $3.50 per Day
*Every room is an outside room, with private bath*

**PICKWICK HOTEL**
*Ideal for Women and Children Traveling Alone*
500 Rooms with Bath. Radio in Every Room. Excellent Food.
RATES
SINGLE $2 to $4
DOUBLE $3 to $6
SUITES $8 to $15
TENTH at McGEE
KANSAS CITY

## *Iowa*

SERVICE, COMFORT, CLEANLINESS — STRICTLY MODERN
ALWAYS WELCOME AT
**HOTEL CHAMBERS**
CRESCO, IOWA
FRED CHAMBERS, Prop.
*The hotel with the big fireplace and wonderful beds. Your home, be it for a day or night.*

## *Atlantic City*

**The TRAYMORE**
*Atlantic City*

*The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement*

**ROOM and MEALS** $5
WEEKLY—6 TIMES DAILY RATE
NEW—FIREPROOF BATHING FROM HOTEL
FETTER & HOLLINGER, INC.
**The MADISON**
ATLANTIC CITY

## *Washington, D. C.*

WONDER HOTEL OF WASHINGTON
**AMBASSADOR HOTEL**
14th & K Down Town
radio in every room
swimming - pool
handball court
FREE TO GUESTS
500 ROOMS FROM $2.00

**HOTEL PLAZA**
*Directly in Front of Union Station*
3 blocks from U. S. Capitol and Congressional Library.
RATES Single $2 to $3.50 Double $3 to $5.00
*Modern, Fireproof—Individual Garages*
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## *Canada*

BANFF, ALBERTA
*Canada's National Playground*
**King Edward Hotel**
*"The House of Comfort"*
Reasonable rates. European or American plan. Open all year.
L. C. ORR, *Manager*

**Hotel Strathcona**
VICTORIA, B. C.
FIREPROOF and MODERN, REFINED and HOMELIKE
*European Plan Cafe a la carte*
Rates $1.50 per day up
Tel. Empire 7131

LOW RATES IN 1932
**CUNARD**

| RATES REDUCED 20% | FROM BOSTON | |
|---|---|---|
| BOOK NOW! | Laconia | Sept. 3 |
| | Scythia | " 17 |
| | Laconia | Oct. 1 |
| | Scythia | " 15 |
| | Laconia | " 29 |
| | Scythia | Nov. 12 |
| | FROM NEW YORK | |
| | Mauretania | Aug. 24 |
| | Aquitania | " 31 |
| | Berengaria | Sept. 8 |
| | Mauretania | " 14 |
| | Aquitania | " 21 |
| | Carinthia | Aug. 26 |
| | Samaria | Sept. 9 |
| | Carinthia | " 23 |

*Apply to your local Agent*
*No one can serve you better*
Christian Science Literature on all Cunard Line steamers
33 State Street, Boston

**Lail's Auto Livery**
U-Drive Cars
Late Models All Makes
TUcker 1196
Also Parking and Repairs
815 SOUTH GRAND AVE.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

**NORWAY**
DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden Denmark Germany
For sailings, rates, etc. apply to
Norwegian America Line
22 Whitehall Street, New York

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND
New low fares on the modern high-speed motor ship, Aorangi, and her running-mate, Niagara. Regular sailings from Vancouver and Victoria, via Honolulu and Suva.
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

## *San Francisco*

**Hotel Californian**
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
The luxury of hotel life at its best. Rates in line with today's ideas of economy. Downtown Christian Science church in same block.
SAN FRANCISCO

Mrs. Geo. W. Kingsbury
Owner and Manager
**Hotel Wilshire**
340 STOCKTON STREET SUTTER 2290
SAN FRANCISCO
Heart of the Shopping Zone. All rooms with Tub and Shower. $2 to $3 single. $2.50 to $4 double. $6 to $8 suites.
*Garage in connection. Cars called for and delivered without charge.*

HOTEL **STEWART**
Down town, convenient to principal stores and theatres. Moderate rates for high class accommodations. Excellent meals.
SAN FRANCISCO

*"Family Advantages" at Hotel*
**EL DRISCO**
2901 Pacific Avenue, FIllmore 0987 . . . the hotel in an exclusive residential neighborhood. Close to select schools. Come and see this different hotel.
SAN FRANCISCO

**Hotel Crane**
245 Powell Street, SAN FRANCISCO
Rates—Rooms with bath
$1.50 $2.00 $2.50
If you must reduce expenses without sacrifice of the nicer things you are used to, live with us and eat at our Coffee Shop.

## *California*

**PIERPONT INN**
*Just off the Road by the Side of the Sea*
VENTURA, CALIF.
7 acres of Peace and Rest amid flowers, trees and shrubs, overlooking the Pacific. Not of the stereotyped, no dancing, no jazz. Quiet refinement in an old-fashioned setting. Most excellent dining room.
Gus Gleichmann, Prop. 4502

## *Oregon*

**Nortonia Hotel**
PORTLAND, ORE.
*Close in—quiet and refined*
Moderately Priced—catering to tourists and to families. Beautiful dining room. Unexcelled food. Favored by ladies traveling alone. Owner's Management.

# ELEANOR GOSS'S PLAY FEATURES

## Bows to Mrs. Harper After Winning Second Set at Forest Hills

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The battle between Miss Eleanor Goss of New York and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., furnished the high light of the opening day of the forty-fifth annual women's lawn tennis championship of the United States, yesterday, at the Forest Hills stadium of the West Side Tennis Club.

Miss Goss, who was runner up for the championship in 1918, has been displaying much of her old-time power this season, captaining the successful New York team in the Sears Cup series, but few expected that she would give Mrs. Harper, third ranking player of the United States, and seeded second in the championship, any kind of a battle. But the statuesque New York player, fighting all the way with her powerful drives, and volleys, met the chops of the Californian, as well as her court craft, so well as to take the second set and fight Mrs. Harper to the very end, before Mrs. Harper could win at 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Another of the Californians, Miss Bonnie R. Miller, also met with some opposition from Miss Grace Surber, a local player, in an earlier stadium match, as the Jackson Heights star took the opening set and led at 5—4 in the second, before the diminutive Beverly Hills player hit her best stride. Then Miss Miller ran out the match at 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Miss Helen M. Jacobs, the leading favorite, will start her attempt to win the title for the first time this afternoon, as she was in receipt of a bye. She will play Miss Virginia B. Rice of Boston. Miss Joan C. Ridley of the foreign players and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, seeded fifth, will also play their first matches. Miss Palfrey will have a real battle on her hands, as Miss Alice I. Marble, her opponent, is now playing the best tennis she has shown in the East.

Twenty-one pairs were drawn for the doubles yesterday, with eight seeded teams listed as follows: Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey; Mrs J. B. Pittman and Miss Ridley; Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank; Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. and Miss Virginia Hilleary, who defeated the British pair in the final at Rye on Friday; Mrs. Harper and Miss Carolin Babcock; Miss Marble and Mrs. Whitfield Painter, the former Marjorie A. Morrill; Miss Goss and Miss Rice; and Mrs. Frederick McBride and Miss Mary Greef. Play will also begin this afternoon. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—
First Round

Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, Ohio, defeated Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—4, 6—3.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Mrs. B. M. Stenz, Garden City, 6—4, 6—1.

Louise M. Hofmeister, Chicago, defeated Clare Smith, Pine Orchard, Conn., 7—5, 7—9, 6—1.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Eugenie Sampson, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Katherine Winthrop, Boston, Mass., 7—5, 6—3.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Edith Sigourney, Nahant, Mass., 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. K. J. Salmond, Toronto, won from Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Concord, Mass., by default.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Olga Kallos, Ridgefield, Conn., 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Carolyn S. Hirsch, White Plains, defeated Riba Kirson, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—1.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Glen Cove, 1—6, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. John B. Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Eleanor Goss, Kew Gardens, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Mrs. Arv J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Nahant, 6—3, 6—1.

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Grace Surber, Jackson Heights, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, defeated Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., Glen Cove, 6—3, 6—4.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Chasset, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., Stamford, Conn., defeated Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, Can., 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, Forest Hills, defeated Mrs. Anita Beer Emden, Berlin, Germany, 6—3, 6—3.

Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, Can., defeated Ann Page, Philadelphia, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, Mass., defeated Mrs. Christian E. Muhl, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Margaret W. Anderson, Richmond, 6—0, 6—0.

# TWELVE TO COMPETE IN CHESS TOURNEY

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 16 (AP)—Twelve of the foremost chess masters of the world paired off here last night to start a two weeks' tournament of the International Chess Congress.

The player who becomes tournament champion will have the right to challenge the world titleholder, Dr. Alexander Alekhine, who is here from Paris to participate in the congress.

Two contestants went up in a blimp yesterday and played an aerial match, with Dr. Alekhine refereeing. They were the Pacific coast champion, Arthur W. Drake of Portland, Ore., and Isaac Kashdan, listed in the congress as "America's foremost master."

They played to a draw, while the game was radioed to the convention hotel, where the California champion, Harry Borochow of Beverly Hills, manipulated a set on a wallboard to depict the plays for the other contestants. The other eight in the tournament are:

Capt. J. J. Arizia, Mexico's national champion; H. Steiner of New York, former United States champion; Samuel Reshevsky, Chicago Polish boy star; Fred Reinfeld, New York state champion; Harry Fink of San Francisco, former Pacific coast champion; Reuben Fine of New York, winner of the recent Midwest tournament at Minneapolis; Jacob Bernstein, former New York state champion, and Samuel D. Factor, a Chicago master.

# ABOUT 600 GOLFERS AFTER 175 PLACES

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Nearly 600 golfers sought places in the national amateur championship in a nation-wide qualifying round played on 18 widely separated courses today

Of the total of 589 players who would like to compete in the championship starting at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12, only nine were granted exemption from the qualifying test. These included the defending champion, Francis D. Ouimet, and members of the British Walker Cup team.

The other 580 were to play 36 holes of medal competition today for one of the maximum of 175 places still remaining to be filled. The entries and number of places to be filled in each district follow:

Boston, 46 entries and 12 places; New York, 100 and 27; Philadelphia, 77 and 20; Washington, 39 and 10; Atlanta, 17 and 5; Dallas, 9 and 4; Pittsburgh, 27 and 4; Cleveland, 36 and 10; Chicago, 52 and 14; St. Paul, 5 and 2; St. Louis, 7 and 2; Kansas City, 14 and 4; Denver, 16 and 4; Los Angeles, 11 and 4; San Francisco, 6 and 3; Portland, Ore., 15 and 5; Omaha, 8 and 2; Cincinnati, 25 and 7.

# *Yorkshire Leads Runnerup by 34*

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Aug. 16—Yorkshire is crashing its way to victory in the English county cricket championship. Yesterday, when the champions defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 284 runs at Bradford, they gained their fifteenth win of the season and the fifth in succession by a margin of an innings. Already leading the runnerup, Sussex, by 19 points Yorkshire has made doubly sure by increasing this advantage to 34 points.

There was no doubting Yorkshire's supremacy in yesterday's match which was concluded after only two days of play. Leicestershire was dismissed twice in less than four hours of actual play and the champions' bowlers had a regular field day. H. Fisher, making his second appearance for Yorkshire, took six wickets for 11 runs in the visitors first innings, which terminated for 111, and in the second W. E. Bowes and C. Hall bowled unchanged. The former had an average of five for 39 and the latter five for 27, and their second effort was concluded for a mere 72. Yorkshire had previously made 467 for seven wickets declared and Maurice Leyland and Wilfred Barber contributed 166 and 110, respectively.

Gloucestershire has now recovered the form which enabled it to finish second in the final standing last season and yesterday defeated Essex at Cheltenham by an innings and 12 runs. It was only a month ago that victory over Northamptonshire took Gloucestershire from the bottom of the table, but with a succession of good wins is now well up in the standing. The scores at Cheltenham were: Gloucestershire 267 (Sinfield 114), Essex 115 and 140.

Another quick-time win was by Nottinghamshire over Glamorganshire by an innings and 156 runs at Trent Bridge. Scores were: Nottinghamshire 460 for five declared (W. W. Keeton 242), Glamorganshire 117 and 187.

# BROOKLYN GAINS IN NATIONAL RACE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 60 | 50 | .545 |
| Pittsburgh | 60 | 52 | .536 |
| Brooklyn | 62 | 55 | .530 |
| Philadelphia | 59 | 57 | .509 |
| Boston | 58 | 58 | .500 |
| St. Louis | 55 | 57 | .491 |
| New York | 51 | 60 | .459 |
| Cincinnati | 51 | 67 | .432 |

RESULTS AUG. 15

Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 6.
Only game scheduled.

Brooklyn continued its fast pace yesterday in the National League by defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates, 11 to 6, and advancing to within 1½ games of the first-place Chicago Cubs. The Dodgers are half a game out of second place, now held by the Pirates. This was the only major league game scheduled yesterday.

The Dodgers scored all of their runs in the first two innings, nine men crossing the plate in the first. Heinie Meine started for the Pirates, but was replaced by Harris in the first, who in turn was routed in the second. Chagnon checked the Dodgers after the second. Danny Taylor led the Brooklyn attack with four hits. He made two of these in the opening inning, Joe Shaute had it easy in the Brooklyn box.

AT PITTSBURGH

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 17 | 2 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 2 |

Batteries—Shaute and Lopez, Sukeforth; Meine, Harris, Chagnon and Grace, Padden. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—Barr and Moran. Time—1h. 50m.

## *Medal Commemorates Xth Olympiad*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JULIO KILENYI WITH CASTS AND BRONZE CASTINGS OF MEDAL

# *Scottish Teams Open the Season*

LONDON, Aug. 15—The Glasgow Rangers and Motherwell, winners of two major tournaments in Scottish Association Football circles last season, got badly off the mark Saturday when the 1932-33 campaign opened with a full league program. The Rangers, winners of the Scottish Cup, met with defeat, 2 goals to 0, by St. Mirren, and Motherwell, which won the league championship for the first time last season, was held to a draw of three goals each on its own ground with Kilmarnock. The latter result indeed was surprising as during the whole of last season Motherwell dropped only one point from all of its home engagements.

Hard grounds and high temperature tested the skill and stamina of all teams and one of the most meritorious achievements was that of Queen's Park. This side, the only complete amateur combination operating in the competition, journeyed to Ayr and was narrowly defeated by the odd goal in seven. The amateurs are often handicapped at the commencement of the season by the difficulty of getting their players together and trained in order to compete against their professional brethren who have been training for some weeks.

Celtic, Glasgow rival to the Rangers, had a convincing 3-to-0 win over Aberdeen, and the highest score in the first division was by Hamilton, which defeated Dundee 5 goals to 1. East Stirling, which, with St. Johnstone, won promotion from the second division last season, lost 3 to 0 to Morton and St. Johnstone drew at two-all with Third Lanark.

In the second division high scoring was the feature of the day, Raith Rovers topped them all with a 9-to-1 win against King's Park. Other big items were 5 to 2 by Queen of the South over Leith Athletic and 5 to 1 by Dumbarton over Boness.

# NATIONAL LEAGUE RESCHEDULE LIST

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—A list of 17 rescheduled games in the National Baseball League, four of them merely shifted to provide doubleheaders for Sunday crowds, was released by Harvey Traband, secretary. Games are double-headers unless otherwise indicated.

At Boston—Sept. 7, Chicago; Sept. 8, Chicago.
At Brooklyn—Sept. 13, St. Louis.
At New York—Sept. 13, Chicago; Sept. 24, 25, Philadelphia.
At Pittsburgh—Aug. 20, 22, New York.
At Cincinnati—Aug. 20, Brooklyn; Aug. 28, Philadelphia.
At Chicago—Aug. 27, New York; Sept. 1, St. Louis (one game); Sept. 20, Pittsburgh.
At St. Louis—Aug. 21, Boston; Aug. 28, Brooklyn; Sept. 20, Cincinnati (one game); Sept. 25, Pittsburgh.

RACES FROM ROOSEVELT FIELD

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—So pilots may compete in both events, the Lawrance trophy and the William B. Leeds trophy contests of the national air races will start from Roosevelt Field, N. Y., Aug. 27, it was announced yesterday. They will end at Cleveland. The Lawrance trophy race, for sportsmen pilots, originally was scheduled to start from Washington, D. C. The Leeds event is a handicap top speed race.

# ONE UPSET IN PUBLIC TENNIS

## Chicago Seeded Player Is Defeated—Women to Compete

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16—The first day of play in the men's singles division of the United States public parks tennis championship at Shawnee Park here found seven of the eight seeded players remaining. All opening round matches were completed while four players who drew byes in the first round won their way into the third round.

Robert Lake, Birmingham, Ala., representative, provided an upset when he defeated Gordon L. Braudt, Chicago, seeded No. 5 in the singles draw. The southerner exhibited a very consistent game and won in straight sets, 7—5, 6—2, 6—2.

In one of the seven matches requiring the limit of five sets Daniel Freedman, New York, won from George Horst, Indianapolis public parks titleholder. Better accuracy in sideline placements enabled the New York player to win the fifth set and the match by the score of 6—4, 2—6, 9—7, 4—6, 6—1.

Detroit kept two of its three entrants in the play when Lawrence Kaplan and Maxwell Gurman won five-set encounters. Kaplan eliminated Julius Axelrod, Philadelphia, while Gurman won from Morris Appel, Dallas player. M. J. Vizard the third Detroit player lost to Fred Englerth, Dayton, Ohio, in straight sets, 9—7, 8—6, 6—2.

The first four seeded players, Dennison L. (Dooley) Mitchell, Washington D. C.; George M. O'Connell, Chicago; Theodore R. Drewes, St. Louis, and Arnold Simons, Louisville, won from their opponents in straight sets. Mitchell defeated Gus G. Amsterdam, veteran Philadelphia player, to reach the third round where he meets H. B. Terrill, Birmingham, who advanced by eliminating Alexander Keiles, Baltimore star in a five-set encounter.

In their next round contests Drewes opposes Leo Bottari, New York. Simmons plays Barnard Welsh, Washington, D. C., and O'Connell meets Benjamin E. Estep, Dallas contestant. The match between Simmons and Welsh is likely to be close, as Welsh won from Kasel Peckoff, Buffalo, in a five-set encounter yesterday.

A total of 56 players from 25 cities entered the men's singles play. Twenty-five players will participate in the women's singles event scheduled to open today. The four players seeded in the women's singles were Mrs. Virginia Dueker, St. Louis, No. 1; Helen Germaine, New York, No. 2; Helen Schuman, Louisville, No. 3, and Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, D. C., No. 4. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S SINGLES
First Round

McNell Smith, East St. Louis, won from Charles Hyatt, Tulsa, Okla., by default.

Earl Bossong, Cincinnati, Ohio, defeated Martin J. Dupraw, New York, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2.

Seymour Felder, New York, defeated Milford J. Meyer, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0, 6—4.

Arnold Simons, Louisville, Ky., defeated Frank Kronauge, Dayton, Ohio, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Leo Bottari, New York, N. Y., defeated William L. Macassin, New Orleans, 6—3, 6—0, 3—6, 6—2.

Fred Englerth, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Milton J. Vizard, Detroit, 9—7, 8—6, 6—2.

Charles Spencer, Louisville, defeated Louis Lange, New Orleans, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Ray Morgan, Minneapolis, defeated Carl Irenous, Chicago, Ill., 6—1, 5—7, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

Bernard Welsh, Washington, defeated Kasel Peckoff, Buffalo, 6—3, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Robert Lake, Birmingham, Ala., defeated Gordon L. Brandt, Chicago, 7—5, 6—2, 6—2.

Ray Stone, New York City, defeated Robert Proctor, Wilmington, N. C., 6—2, 7—5, 9—7.

T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Frank B. Broida, Pittsburgh, Penna., 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

George M. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated C. B. Maite, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0.

Lawrence Kaplan, Detroit, defeated Julius Axelrod, Philadelphia, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Lloyd Tobe of Buffalo won from Arden Crawford, Elkhart, Ind., by default.

B. E. Estep, Dallas, Texas, defeated Edward Nowak, Buffalo, N. Y., 2—6, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

Maxwell Gurman, Detroit, defeated Morris Appel, Dallas, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

Robert Norton, St. Louis, defeated Tom Olson, Indianapolis, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1.

Vincent Mounier, Indianapolis, defeated D. E. Middleton, Cleveland, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

James Conway Jr., Cincinnati, won from Robert A. Royster of Evansville, Ind., by default.

J. C. Miller of Birmingham, Ala., won from Fred A. Baker of Evansville, Ind., by default.

Daniel Freedman of New York, defeated George Horst, Indianapolis, 6—4, 2—6, 9—7, 4—6, 6—1.

Price Colvin, Baltimore, Md., defeated Lloyd Wallace, Elkhart, Ind., 6—2, 2—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Wiley Van Wagner, Louisville, Ky., won from William Miller, Tulsa, Okla., by default.

Second Round

Weston Painter, Minneapolis, defeated Maurice O'Neill, Washington, D. C., 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

H. B. Terrell, Birmingham, defeated Alex Keiles, Baltimore, 1—6, 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Nate Ganger, Cleveland, defeated Lawrence Schmidt, New Albany, Ind., 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

D. M. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., defeated G. O. Amsterdam, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0.

SET GOES TO 50 GAMES

DROITWICH, England (AP)—What is probably a record in first class tennis was set up in a tournament here when a mixed doubles set between E. W. McKerrow and Miss B. Haseltine and F. V. Read and Miss M. J. Eddy went to 50 games. McKerrow and Miss Haseltine won at 36—34.

# *Lott and Avory In Fourth Round*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16 (AP)—Play in the Newport Casino tennis tournament advanced to the third round today with the favorites still in the running.

George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, seeded fourth, and E. R. (Ted) Avory of England, fifth on the foreign list, were one bracket ahead of the field. Both had first-round byes and two victories.

Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, winner in the eastern turf championships at Rye, N. Y., failed to put in an appearance yesterday and his opening match with H. H. Bassford Jr. of New York was put over until today.

The other favorites advanced in the third round play without any great trouble.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States champion and last year's Casino winner, failed to show his skill in his opening rounds. He got a scare in his second round match with Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., however, and settled down to some serious playing after Jones had taken the first set 9—7. Vines took 12 of the next 13 games to win the match 7—9, 6—1, 6—0. The summary.

NEWPORT CASINO TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—First Round

Thomas Ridgway, Newport, defeated Humberto Costa, Brazil, 8—6, 5—7, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated R. O. Bacon, Newport, 6—4, 6—2.

Keith Werner, Los Angeles, defeated Grenville Walker, Southampton, 6—0, 6—2.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Edward McKnight, Springfield, 6—4, 7—5.

Harold McGuffin, Philadelphia, defeated Arthur Winslow, Newport, 6—2, 6—2.

Clayton L. Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., defeated J. U. Moorehead, New York, 9—7, 6—3.

L. W. Tiers, Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated J. H. Van Alen, Newport, 6—3, 7—9, 6—2.

Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated Stanley Henshaw Jr., Providence, 6—1, 6—1.

Henry W. Austin, England, defeated Huntington Hartford, Newport, 6—0, 6—3.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Hugh C. M. Kelleher, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, defeated Richard Stevens, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

E. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated J. M. Hamilton, New Haven, 6—1, 6—0.

Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Casper Nannes, New York, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Norcross Tilney, New York, defeated John H. Barr Jr., Dallas, Texas, 6—2, 6—4.

Elbert Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated William Thompson, Portland, Ore., 6—2, 6—2.

Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated W. L. Van Alen, Newport, 6—0, 6—3.

T. Kuwabara, Japan, defeated John A. Marshall, Detroit, 6—0, 6—1.

SECOND ROUND

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Clyde Adams, Fort Worth, Texas, 6—2, 6—1.

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated P. B. Blanchard, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Eugene McCauliff, New York, defeated Joseph Coughlin, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—3.

E. R. Avory, England, defeated Armand Bruneau, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields, New York, won from Charles Wistar, Philadelphia, by default.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated E. T. Herndon, New York, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Jake H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, defeated G. D. Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated C. M. Winslow, Newport, 6—0, 6—0.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Louis H. Hobbs, Newport, 6—0, 4—6, 6—2.

Walter Martin, Toronto, defeated Frank Bowden, New York, 6—2, 8—4.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Sterling Williams, Austin, Texas, 6—8, 6—1, 6—0.

Mangin defeated Keith Werner, 6—2, 6—3.

Jacobs defeated McGuffin, 6—4, 7—5.

Austin defeated Bryan, 6—2, 6—0.

Vines defeated Jones, 7—9, 6—1, 6—0.

Grant defeated Feibleman, 6—2, 8—6.

Lewis defeated Tilney, 6—1, 6—3.

T. Kuwabara defeated Buxby, 6—1, 6—1.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated John Budlong, Newport, 6—2, 6—3.

E. W. Burns, New York, defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated J. M. Carlisle, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

P. S. Olliff, England, defeated Russell N. Dana, Pawtucket, R. I., 6—1, 6—2.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated C. A. Fenn, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated Karl Kamrath, Austin, Texas, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Eliot Hobbs, Newport, 6—1, 6—1.

B. C. Law, Philadelphia, defeated Carlos Aranha, Brazil, 6—0, 6—3.

Lester Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated John Ray, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 8—6.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated George Holloway, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Charles M. Green, Philadelphia, defeated Thomas Ridgway, 6—3, 6—2.

Burwell defeated L. W. Tiers, 6—1, 6—2.

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, won from John Whitney, New York by default.

THIRD ROUND

E. R. Avory defeated Eugene McCauliff, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., defeated Walter Martin, 6—4, 6—3.

# *CANOE TITLE WON BY CANADIAN CLUB*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GANANOQUE, Ont., Aug. 15—The local paddlers captured club honors in the international regatta held here on Saturday with a total of 50 points. The Pendleton Club of New York was second with 16, and Balmy Beach of Toronto was third with 14. weather conditions were ideal, and the events were witnessed by a large number of spectators. The last international regatta was held at Hamilton in 1930, following the British Empire games, and all officials and competitors in Saturday's regatta were in favor of making it an annual event. The exhibition half-mile war canoe race between a picked crew of the American Canoe Association and Gananoque was won by the locals in 3m. 15s. The summary:

SENIOR EVENTS

Single Blade Single—Won by John Wing, Gananoque; H. Charters, Balmy Beach, Toronto, second; R. Galipo, Carleton Place, Ont., third. Time—4m. 38s.

Single Blade Tandem—Won by Harding and Potter, Gananoque; Matthews and Delaney, Gananoque, second; Gauthier and Littlejohn, Gananoque, third. Time—4m. 18s.

Single Blade Four—Won by D. Harding's crew, Gananoque; J. Harding's crew, Gananoque, second; Dickson's crew, Gananoque, third. Time—3m 1-5s.

Double Blade Four—Won by Reidel's crew, Pendleton, New York, N. Y.; Ryman's crew, Edgewater, N. J., second; Grumbach's crew, Knickerbocker Club, New York City, third. Time—3m. 36s.

Double Blade Tandem—Won by Reidel and Krupps, Pendleton Club, New York; Gauthier and Douglas, Gananoque, second; Ryan and Bebus, Wanda Club, Edgewater, N. J., third. Time—45s.

Double Blade Singles—Won by E. Reidel, Pendleton Club, New York; E. Bebus, Wanda Club, Edgewater, N. J., second; C. Rawling, Knickerbocker Club, New York, third. Time—43 3-5s.

JUNIOR EVENTS

Single Blade Singles—Won by Fitzgerald, Balmy Beach, Toronto; N. Gauthier, Gananoque, second; A. Cartwright, Gananoque, third. Time—4m. 51s.

Single Blade Tandem—Won by Willis and Harding, Gananoque; Brownlee and Bates, Balmy Beach, Toronto, second; Cartwright and Childs, Gananoque, third. Time—4m. 21 1-5s.

Single Blade Four—Won by Delaney, Gananoque; Fraser, Carleton Place, second; Connors, Gananoque, third. Time—3m. 50⅕s.

Double Blade Single—Won by Lee Polt, Knickerbocker, New York; Bill Grumbach, Knickerbocker, New York, second; G. Potter, Gananoque, third. Time—4m. 25⅕s.

Double Blade Tandem—Won by McManus and Goulet, Enwood Club, New York; Grumbach and Robinson, Knickerbocker Club, New York, second; Harding and Potter, Gananoque, third. Time—4m. 15⅕s.

Double Blade Four—Won by Dier's crew, Gananoque; Charter's crew, Balmy Beach, second; Haks' crew, Gananoque, third.

# *More Than 100 In P. G. A. Golf*

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—With the notable exceptions of two former titleholders, Gene Sarazen and Leo Diegel, all of the big money winners of American golf qualified for the fifteenth Professional Golfers' Association championship over the rejuvenated Keller course, St. Paul, Aug. 30 to Sept. 4.

Even Sarazen and Diegel, whose failure to qualify in the New York metropolitan test provided golf with one of its biggest upsets of the year, had almost an even chance to get into the big battle at St. Paul. After failing to land among the 14 qualifiers, they played on and won alternate berths, Sarazen capturing the position as first alternate. New York seldom has sent a full delegation of qualifiers west for the P. G. A., so a withdrawal or two was expected to give Gene a chance to add the crown to his British and American open championships.

More than 100 players were bracketed along with the defending champion, Tom Creavy of Albany, N. Y., in the championship play, including three past holders of the title—Walter C. Hagen, champion in 1924 to 1927, inclusive; Tommy Armour, champion in 1930, and the veteran Jock Hutchison, who captured the crown 12 years ago at Flossmoor, Chicago. Other qualifiers included such stars as Billy Burke, Johnny Farrell, Olin Dutra, Jose Jurado of Argentina, Ed Dudley and Denny Shute, runner up to Creavy last year. Creavy was not required to qualify. The list of qualifiers:

New York Metropolitan (14 Qualifiers)—Willie Klein, New York; Tom Boyd, New York; James Hines, New York; Billy Burke, Greenwich, Conn.; Walter Kozak, New York; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.; Charles Lacey, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.; Bobby Cruickshank, Port Richmond, N. Y.; Pat Circelli, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Johnny Farrell, New York; Herman Barron, New York; John Golden, Norwich, Conn.; Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.; Joe Turnesa, New York.

Southeastern District (Four Qualifiers)—Frank Stevenson, Americus, Ga.; Henry Pickard, Charleston, S. C.; Charles Hall, Birmingham, Ala.; Arthur Ham, Charlotte, N. C.

Oklahoma District (Two Qualifiers)—Howard Pronk, Ponca City, Okla.; Bob Higgins, Ponca City, Okla.

Northeastern New York District (Four Qualifiers)—Eddie Schultz, Troy, N. Y.; August Nordone, Schenectady, N. Y.; James Thomson, Schenectady, N. Y.; Alick Gerard, Southampton, N. Y.

Minnesota District (Three Qualifiers)—Jock Hendry, St. Paul; Eddie Baening, Minneapolis; Chamberlain, St. Paul.

Illinois District (Eight Qualifiers)—Harry Cooper, Frank Walsh, Horton Smith, George Smith, Abe Espinosa, Harry Hampton, and Jock Hutchison, all of Chicago; Gunnar Nelson, Rockford, Ill.

Ohio District (Six Qualifiers)—Waldo Crowder, Cleveland; Leonard Schmutte, Lima, Ohio; Densmore Shute, Hudson, Ohio; Reggie Myles, Ashland, Ohio; Alfred Sargent, Toledo, Ohio; Art Smith, Covington, Ken.

Nebraska District (One Qualifier)—John Morris, Lincoln, Neb.

Western New York District (Two Qualifiers)—Walter Bemish, Geneseo, N. Y.; Donald Bemish, Newark, N. Y.

Middle Atlantic District (Four Qualifiers)—Al Houghton, Bethseda, Md.; Mel Shorey, Washington, D. C.; Carroll MacMaster, Towson, Md.; Warner Mather, Pikesville, Md.

Eastern Missouri District (One Qualifier)—William J. Schwartz, Overland, Mo..

Texas District (Three Qualifiers)—Ted Longworth, Texarkana, Texas; Jack Grout, Fort Worth; Tom Sockwell, Dallas.

Central New York District (Three Qualifiers)—Tom Newlove, Syracuse; William Mitchell, Syracuse; Fred Ackley, Skaneateles, N. Y.

Southern California District (Three Qualifiers)—Olin Dutra, Brentwood Heights; Mortie Dutra, Long Beach; Eric Seavall, unattached.

Philadelphia District (Seven Qualifiers)—Joe Kirkwood, unattached; Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del.; Clarence Hackney, Northfield, N. J.; Joseph Cobla, Piilmont, Penna.; Charles Schneider, Cheltenham, Penna.; Edward Ginther, Newark, Del.; George Smith, Moorestown, N. J.

Michigan District (Three Qualifiers)—Neal McIntyre, Indianapolis; Ralph Stonehouse, Indianapolis; John Watson, South Bend.

Midwest District (Three Qualifiers)—Harold McSpade, Bether, Kan.; Al Collins, Kansas City; Wilbur Gilbert, Topeka, Kan.

Wisconsin District (Two Qualifiers)—Leonard Gallett, Milwaukee; Jock Hendry, Neenah.

New Jersey District (Five Qualifiers)—John Kinder, Caldwell; Clarence Clark; Bloomfield; Craig Wood, Deal; Dick Metz, Deal; Art Straub, Point Pleasant.

Northern California District (Two Qualifiers)—John Perelli, Blairsden; Rod Munday, Los Altos.

Tri-State District (Three Qualifiers)—Rador Jewett, Elm Grove, W. Va.; Vincent Eldred, Pittsburgh, Penna.; Charles Manning, Ben Avon Heights, Penna.

Kentucky District (One Qualifier)—Oscar Widmer, Louisville.

New England District (12 Qualifiers)—George Easton, Warwick Neck, R. I.; Ted Turner, North Adams, Mass.; Art Guss, Narragansett, R. I.; Gene Kunes, Hartford, Conn.; Charles McAndrews, North Quincy, Mass.; Bill Black, Bristol, Conn.; Jack White, Southbridge, Mass.; Dick May, Providence, R. I.; Dave Hackney, Lowell, Mass.; John Bernardi, Newton Center, Mass.; Frank Lalley, Haverhill, Mass.; Joel Smith, Wallingford, Conn.

TWO PAIRS TIE FOR TITLE

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—Two teams, Alex Ellis, Tedesco, and Tom Mahan, United Shoe, and Bert Nicol, Belmont, and Ted Turner, North Adams, tied for the New England Professional Golfers' Association best-ball championship here at the Worcester Country Club yesterday. The deadlocked leaders had 36-hole scores of 141. The field was disappointingly small, only 26 pairs starting. Willie Ogg of Worcester and Walter Cosgrove of Wachusett, defending champions, "blew up" in the morning round, taking a 75, six strokes behind the leading pairs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 76 | 35 | .685 |
| Philadelphia | 60 | 46 | .600 |
| Cleveland | 57 | 46 | .593 |
| Washington | 61 | 51 | .545 |
| Detroit | 58 | 51 | .532 |
| St. Louis | 52 | 60 | .464 |
| Chicago | 36 | 73 | .330 |
| Boston | 28 | 85 | .248 |

RESULTS AUG. 15

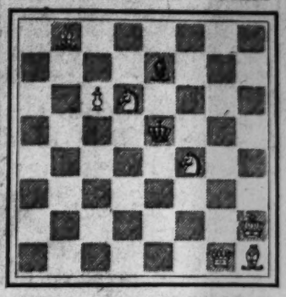
No games scheduled.

# CHESS

*by Frederick P. Chevalier*

PROBLEM NO. 1435
By George B. Spencer
Composed Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

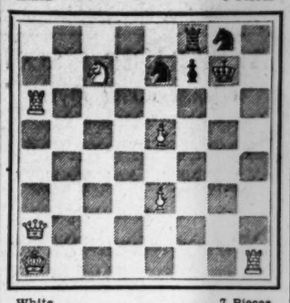
Black 3 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
A fine key and some nice mates!

PROBLEM NO. 1436
By A. Nimzowitsch

Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
Another problem by a master player. The key is unorthodox.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1433. Kt-B3
No. 1434. 1. Q-B4 threat
2. Q-Q5ch
1. ——— PxQ
2. KtxPch
1. ——— K-B5 or KxP
2. QxQPch
1. ——— K-Q3
2. Q-B7ch!
1. ——— QPxKt
2. QxBPch

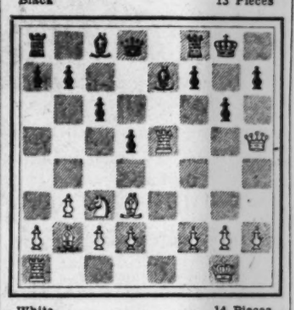
End-Game No. 108. White wins: 1 P-Q5, Kt-K5; 2 P-KR4!, KtxQ; 3 PxPch, K-R4; 4 R-K4, Resigns.

END-GAMES

This position occurred in the Burn-Mortiner game, Ostend, 1905. White has a neat combination that wins directly.

End-Game No. 109

Black 13 Pieces



White 14 Pieces
White to play and win
(Most direct line)

THE WILKES-BARRE DEFENSE

The Wilkes-Barre Defense is a sport, as it were, of the Two Knights' Defense After 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-B4, Kt-B3; 4 Kt-Kt5, the customary move is 4 . . P-Q4. Instead, 4 . . B-B4 is often adopted by Wilkes-Barre enthusiasts with considerable success. The move looks weak, and possibly is, but the fact that it has ideas behind it, coupled with the inevitable overconfidence of the player against whom it is tried, rewards it with disturbing success. Below we give some examples, in which White's play is plausible, though perhaps a little gullible or indirect. First, however, let us outline the history of the defense.

Its "father" is John Menovsky, a W

# Local Classified
## United States and Canada
**For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.**

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver FRED A. D. MOULTON, Blue Hills 7405. 20 minutes from Boston.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1930 4-PASSENGER, 6-cylinder Buick coupe, model 3058, driven 17,000 miles. Tel. Montclair 3-0725-M (Montclair, N. J.).

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

WESTPORT, CONN.—Woodland bungalow; near beach, station; electricity, improvements; rent or sale furnished. LLOYD, Valley Road. Phone 6309.

### COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT AIRY REOPENS
Spacious lawns, beautiful trees invite outdoor study; home atmosphere; present rates $15 and $18 weekly, $3 daily. MISS CHARLOTTE A. NEARPASS, Dayton Crescent, Box 472, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255.

ON LAKE OSCAWANA
THE GARDEN, R. D. 2, Peekskill, N. Y.—Modern, homelike accommodations for 30; swimming, boating, riding or plenty of quiet; own garden products; $18 wk., $3.50 day and up.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A B C REGISTRY (AGENCY)
ADELE E. GUTMAN, Prop.
University 4-3510 Reliable Attendants N. Y. C.

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242. N. Y. C.

### FURNITURE

FOR SALE at reasonable prices, Oriental scatter rug, colonial wing chair, mahogany bureau, also double day bed, mahogany desk chair, all in good condition. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 50 Charlesgate East, Boston, Ken. 3030, Suite 179.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young woman as companion to assist light housekeeping. Box S-49, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WOMEN—Sell full-fashioned hosiery, 49c; also lingerie, less than store prices; excellent commission and your own hosiery; bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON—Large front room, pleasant, airy, 5 minutes to The Mother Church; meals and attention if desired; permanent or transient; moderate rates. 8 Cumberland St., Suite 9 (ANDERSON) Comm. 6192.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 58 Lake St.—Pleasant home for those needing to rest or study; attention if desired. Stadium 8819.

### HOUSES TO LET

PLEASANTVILLE — Charming furnished home; lovely view Westchester hills; convenient stores, commuting; 6 rooms; all year rent $85 month. ARTHUR JONES, 96 Broadway, Pleasantville, N. Y.

### OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 EAST 33d, N. Y. C.

### PAYING GUESTS

CRAG-CREST
CRAGMERE PARK, MAHWAH, N. J.
High in the Ramapo Hills, a home of quiet surroundings and atmosphere of love, for rest, study, recreation. Permanent guests accommodated. MRS. JANE CRAFT STEWART. Tel. Cragmere 3895.

HILLVIEW, Woodstock, N. Y. Tel. 140
In the beautiful Catskill Mountains; built for quiet, rest and study; transient and permanent guests. MRS. SIBYL WEINERT.

SCOTTS' West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, convenient; restful; open all year; booklet; $15 to $18.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured enviroment for study; out-of-door dining porch; sleeping porches; bathing, tennis.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

TWO or three summer boarders or tourists accommodated on old Acadian farm situated by the sea; rate $12 per week; accommodations simple but comfortable. J. W. RICE, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada, R. M. R. No. 2.

### RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Nicely furnished boardwalk apartment and rooms, reasonable, facing ocean. F. L. G., #10 McCrory Apartment, New York, and Boardwalk.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Rent cool room, private family, near beach, very reasonable, with privileges. M. F. C., D-2, 2732 Atlantic Ave.

### REST HOMES

"GARDEN OF CANADA"
30 MILES FROM NIAGARA FALLS
A rest home in fruit belt where guests may enjoy quiet study, lovely country home and beautiful scenery; permanent guests considered. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ontario.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For business persons, in private family, desirable rooms, friendly family; excellent food. Tel. Asp. 8243.

COMFORTABLE, light, airy rooms with board; reasonable. 4046 Tupper Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Can. Wilbank 8369.

PHILADELPHIA, The Colonial, 131-143 West Coulter Street, Germantown—Attractive rooms with private baths and porches; also rooms with hot and cold running water; unexcelled cuisine; table guests welcome; Christian Science church around the corner. Phone Germantown 6116 or Victor 9778.

### ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG man, art student in Boston, desires board and room in Christian Scientist family in exchange for part-time duties; references furnished. F-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-7662

DOUBLE, single room next bath, comfortably furnished; southern family; convenient church, subway; business people; $12, $7. 606 West 116th St. (Apt. 53), New York City. Un. 4-1032.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5F)—Immaculate single, double, front; shower, elevator; temporary, permanent; weekly, monthly rates. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 175 Macdougal St.—Light, airy rooms for ladies; furnished and unfurnished, in beautiful house near Washington Square.

TORONTO, ONT.—Two rooms to let, with or without garage; North Toronto; suitable for two young men. Phone Hud. 0521.

WIDOW would rent one or two nicely furnished rooms; home environment; near Westmount Park; rent $5 weekly. Phone Westmount 7432-W or 4600 St. Catherine St., Westmount, Montreal.

### SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, reader, age 34, cheerful, refined; reasonable salary; references; go anywhere. B. W., 410 Bird Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, 22 years' experience, desires position with elderly couple; will give a week free trial. Write C. F. PACKARD, 152 Hart St., Taunton, Mass.

REGISTERED ARCHITECT, university graduate, 9 years' responsible executive experience, wants architectural work, or teaching, in U. S. or any foreign country. P. L. WOOD, 60 Main St., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—Position wanted; experienced teacher of LIP READING; Baltimore locality preferred. Box 92, Port Washington, New York.

HOUSEMOTHER or housekeeper by gentlewoman of ability, experience with great love for children; would consider post as companion to lady. Box E-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED teacher, specialist in English and French, speaking knowledge of German, master's degree, travel in Europe, age 29, references, competent, reliable, desires tutoring, interpreting or serving as companion in first-class family. E-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED German woman, position as housekeeper and cook. Write Box H-37, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TORONTO, ONT.—Secretary, stenographer, bookkeeper, well educated, 15 years' experience handling correspondence and collections; wishes position immediately. Write REAY C. VAN DER VOORT, 465 Bay St. KI. 3014.

WIDOW, age 35, desires position as companion, governess, or care of home; traveled extensively; experienced teacher; drives car. 723 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

YOUNG lady, musician, violin teacher, wishes position traveling companion to adult or child. HELEN MYERS, Pine Hill, N. Y.

### STUDY ABROAD

MADAME BOUÉ, 45 rue Michel Ange, Paris, highest connections, here interviewing or Paris later, will accept six girls in her refined home; personal tutoring, study, chaperonage, travel; $125 monthly all included. Telephone Circle 7-3362, Hotel Windsor, N. Y. C.

### SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven-on-Shrewsbury, N. J., vicinity Asbury—Country estate; tennis, bathing, fishing; $15-$18; children half; booklet. VANHORN.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Jan de Heck
TEACHER OF SINGING
301 W. 57th St., New York City. Circle 7-1314.

---

## ONTARIO
### HAMILTON

**Cantilever Shoes**
FLEXIBLE ARCH
For Men, Women and Children
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
8 JOHN STREET, NORTH, HAMILTON

Robinson's
August Sale of
Home Furnishings
—is now in progress—with even greater savings than ever before. New styles—new designs—better than ever workmanship—at lower than ever prices—and Robinson's famous Club Plan. Terms to help you take advantage of these savings.
The G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.

Coal, Coke and Wood
STODDART & WILSON
133 Melrose Avenue N
Phone Gar. 3448F

A. PARKER & SON
*Cleaners and Dyers*
134 KING STREET EAST
Phone Baker 4615 *Service Our Motto*

In HAMILTON
*IT'S*
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63 73 KING STREET, EAST

### LONDON

*Everyone's Friend*
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
*PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION*
Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Ice Cream & Creamery Butter
*Quality—Service*
"WE AIM TO BE WORTHY"

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
*It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.*
*ANTHRACITE COKE* *BITUMINOUS FUEL OIL*
Fuel perfection for your selection.
Phone Met. One-One-One · 737 Richmond St.

*EXPERTS IN*
PAINTING and PAPERHANGING
Paints, Varnishes and 4-Hour Enamel
ADVANCE HARDWARE
C. H. CORSAUT
706 HAMILTON ROAD FAIR 218

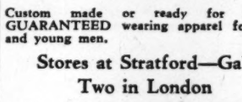
Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
*of Recognized Ability*
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

CUMMING The Clothier
Custom made or ready for service GUARANTEED wearing apparel for men and young men.
Stores at Stratford—Galt
Two in London
342 and 394 RICHMOND STREET
Reliable monthly accounts invited.

THOS. J. REDMAN
*UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER*
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
*The Home of Home Dressed Meats*
Phone Met. 1057 87 Wellington St.
*Try our phone service.*

Ford
V-EIGHT
EXPERT Repairs all Makes of Cars.
Middlesex Motors Ltd.
*"NOTED FOR SERVICE"*
447 TALBOT ST. at QUEENS AVE.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Reduced one cent per pound.
E. R. JARMAIN, Mgr.
13 KING STREET Met. 3881




LONG DISTANCE EXPERTS
Packing, Trucking, Storage
12 RENWICK AVENUE Met. 2839

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
PINE BREAD
BUNS and ROLLS
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
1 GRAND AVE Phone } MET. 2795-W or MET. 2795-J

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
*Stations Throughout Ontario & Quebec*
Supertest Petroleum Corp. LTD.

---

## ONTARIO
### LONDON (Continued)

Smallman & Ingram Limited
*Western Ontario's Big Department Store*
Our Annual August Sale of Furniture and Home Furnishings
is now in progress. Be sure to take advantage of the new low prices in the higher quality merchandise.
*THIRD FLOOR*

### OTTAWA

*USE*
Ottawa Dairy LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER
Phone Queen 650

Cantilever Shoes
FLEXIBLE ARCH
For Men, Women and Children
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
241 SLATER STREET, OTTAWA

Mcintosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 40-49 Queen

Books on Gardening
Visit our store—or write—and we will quote you prices.
JARVIS, "The Bookstore"
157 BANK STREET QUEEN 732

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

DEVLINS
The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
The Rideau at Dewitt's Limited
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

STEWART & CO.
*FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES*
Established 1897

"THE ROOF TREE"
Delightfully Situated Opposite Victoria Museum
COMFORTABLE ROOMS, EXCELLENT BOARD—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
152 ARGYLE AVENUE Tel. Carling 748

### TORONTO

SERVICE that satisfies, be it damp wash or fully finished work, is produced in our up-to-date, scientifically controlled plant.
PHONE LLoydbrook 2161
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY LTD.
175 OSSINGTON AVENUE

DOAN
COAL CO., Limited
FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Allow our Representative to explain our new meter recording device.
LL. 3131 *CITY WIDE DELIVERY*

WESTON'S
Buttermilk Scone Loaf
*Phone Hill. 5600* gives you the extra Sunshine Vitamin D

The Stoodleigh Cafeterias
Famous for Fine Food
TORONTO

G. S. BEER
*Foxes in all shades*
Storage and Repairs on Fur Coats
Order Your Fur Coat Now
Kenwood 7378 1161 St. Clair Ave. W

KOFFEE KUP
Pure Food Harmoniously Blended
Makes Palatable Dishes
BREAKFAST 7-11 LUNCHEON 11-3:30 DINNER 5-8
GRACE M. VOGAN
21 RICHMOND ST. WEST Opp. Simpsons

---

## ONTARIO
### TORONTO (Continued)

By
WOOLNOUGH
*CORSETIERS*
28 BLOOR ST. W., TORONTO

Cantilever Shoes
FLEXIBLE ARCH
For Men, Women and Children
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
9 QUEEN STREET, EAST, TORONTO

CHISHOLMS
*QUALITY SHOES*
Correctly Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS ST. W. JU. 8567
2282 BLOOR ST. W. LY. 1967

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 3007

Dunfield's
*Society Brand Clothes Haberdashery*
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO

J. A. CRAIG
*Electrician*
Installations and Repairs
Office—Home—Factory
Hill 8232 5 FOLLIS AVE.

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing and Alterations
*"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"*
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Phone LY 2167

ANNABELLE
Mrs. McKINNON, Prop.
HAIRDRESSING
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
Marcel 60c. Shampoo 50c
2371 QUEEN STREET E. Howard 6450

GREENWOODS
AUTO BODY, FENDER and RADIATOR SERVICE
179 RICHMOND ST. W. Adel 0880

*All kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing*
McLEOD & KENNEY PRINTERS
*Commercial and Society*
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7004

Telephone Hyland 1638
Martha Harper Hairdressing
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES
1498 YONGE STREET (upstairs). ROOM
EDNA REAMAN

### QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at Simpson's
A Store where fashion is specialized . . . the costume and all its accessories . . . treasures from the world's markets.
ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

*COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL*
The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited
CAN CEMENT BUILDING

Cantilever Shoes
FLEXIBLE ARCH
For Men, Women and Children
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
1414 STANLEY STREET, MONTREAL

*FLOWERS*
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily.
Careful attention to each order.
Prompt delivery.
MISS CAIRNS
Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

Westminster Provision Stores
J. N. DUNCAN, Prop.
54 Westminster Ave. N. Montreal West
Phone Walnut 2160-2161
*Groceries, Meat and Fish*
Deliveries to Montreal West
Notre Dame de Grace and Westmount

T. A. ACRES
SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
*QUALITY. VARIETY. SERVICE*
5031 Wellington Street VERDUN
*(Near Sixth Avenue)*

---

# Local Classified Advertising
## Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading.*

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Board-residence; bed, breakfast and supper; central position; sunny rooms; moderate terms. MISS PORRITT, 160 Hill Street near Clarins Cross.

GLASGOW—BOARD RESIDENCE, also bed and breakfast; West End; near Christian Science church. MISS F. M. WOOD, 14 Somerset Place, C. 3.

STAFFORDSHIRE—Central for Midlands and Lancashire, in lovely surrounding country, old mansion, beautiful public rooms, lounge, hot and cold water in bedrooms, all modern improvements; tennis, croquet, etc.; garage; from 3½ gns. weekly, ask for illustrated booklet. Tower Court, Blythe Bridge, Nr. Stoke-on-Trent.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOVE, BRIGHTON—Comfortable home for children; experienced supervision; good early training; educational advantages. MRS. ETHEL M. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SHEFFIELD—Experienced care and attention; large house; beautifully situated; quietness, comfort, peace. MRS. SKELTON, 3 Whitworth Rd., Ranmoor, Sheffield.

### TUITION

GLASGOW—Mrs. E. Turnbull gives lessons in French and Italian; 7 years' residence abroad. 30 Woodlands Drive, Glasgow, C. 4.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

TORQUAY—Freehold detached bungalow residence, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, etc., all modern conveniences, ½ acre garden well stocked; vacant possession £1700. MRS. POLLARD, Wingate, Edginswell Lane, Shiphay, Torquay.

### ROOMS TO LET

GLASGOW—Rooms with attendance; school teachers in vicinity catered for. MRS. BUNDOCK, 90 Forth St., off Albert Drive, Pollokshields.

LIVERPOOL, Sefton Service Chambers, 60 Croxteth Road. Telephone Wavertree 2032—Newly decorated rooms with good service and catering; fitted with hot and cold water and telephone in each room; rents moderate.

### POST WANTED

GLASGOW—Children's nurse wants situation; England or Scotland; Christian Scientists preferred. X-20, c/o Miss Hetherington, 21 Kensington Gate, W. 2.

LADY visiting America shortly would like to be of service to fellow traveller, any capacity; good references. Box M-2057, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

M.A. (Cantab.) M.R.S.T. Hons. in Modern Languages, requires French and/or Spanish post in September; 6 years good teaching experience in secondary schools. Box M-2038, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

## SMALL HOTELS AND PENSIONS IN EUROPE

### ENGLAND

**All London's Sun Shines into SIMLA COURT**
A London Home Hotel—newly decorated, well furnished; hot and cold running water, gas fires, bedside reading lamps, radiators and coal fires public rooms; 5 minutes Kensington Gardens and Christian Science church; quiet position with easy access to all parts of town; 3 to 4½ gns. week, full board 10/- a day, partial board 2½ gns. Resident owner, Dawson Place, W. 2 Tel.: Park 2478.

BOGNOR REGIS, PHONE 1015—Board residence; separate tables; 5 minutes sea, bathing hut, tennis. CARTER, Albany House.

**BOURNEMOUTH**
BRANKSOME DENE HOTEL
*(Food Reform, Entirely Vegetarian)*
Delightful grounds; central heating; hot & cold water in all bedrooms; lift; tennis, billiards, ballroom, etc.
Apply Manageress. Telegrams 'Branksome Dene' Telephones 4110 & 4796

BOURNEMOUTH. PHONE 6238.
BRUNDON, SURREY ROAD.
Charming house, completely modernised, hot and cold water, gas fires all bedrooms; peacefully situated on own ground, including hard court, croquet, putting green; very easy access sea, golf, amusements, shops; excellent cuisine. Personal supervision MR. and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY.

BOURNEMOUTH. Phone 886
"WIMBLEDON HALL," DERBY ROAD
THE "IDEAL HOME" FOR HOLIDAYMAKERS
Only 8 minutes' walk from new church and sea; modern equipment, every convenience, hot and cold running water; reduced rates for winter and spring; readers of this paper welcomed. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandykeld Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot & cold running water & gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH (near) Burnbrae Guest House—Near buses and golf links; garage; tennis, beach hut. Mr. and Mrs. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot & cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

CROMER
SOUTHERN BUNGALOW HOTEL
Tel. 166. Apply to MRS. ELLIOT HOOPER, Proprietress, for illustrated tariff. August terms from 5 guineas, September from 4 weekly.

Cumberland House Hotel
51 & 53 Earls Court Square, London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient, good food, hot & cold water; bed & breakfast 7/6; per day 10/6; residents from 2½ gns.; magnificent public rooms, billiards; readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830. Write for tariff.

DAWLISH, S. Devon—Comfortable and newly equipped guest house in beautiful surroundings; electric light, baths; hot and cold, good wireless and piano; bathing, tennis, miniature golf in grounds; good cuisine; garages; very reasonable charges. DOUGLAS BISHOP, Fairfield Guest House, Dawlish.

EASTBOURNE, Sandhurst private hotel. Grand Parade; ideal position, facing sea; hot and cold water in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires; central heating. Tel. 797; terms from 3 guineas.

DEVON
HEAVITREE HOTEL, MILL ST., BIDEFORD
Bed and breakfast; accommodation for tourists. Garage. Proprietor J. S. Bowden.

HARROGATE, PEMBROKE HOTEL
Queen Parade—Tel. 2955. Residence or holidays. Quiet reading room for study. Tennis. Garage. Prop. MRS. C. R. WALKER-WOOD.

**HOTEL CONSTANCE**
23 and 24, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2
Telephone Paddington 8083
Terms from 3½ guineas weekly
and **HOTEL ELIZABETH**
11 and 12, Craven Hill Gardens, LONDON, W. 2
Telephone Paddington 1734
Terms from 2½ guineas weekly
Charmingly furnished Public Rooms with generous coal fires. Bedrooms have gas fires (H. and C. water and electric lift in first-named hotel). Thoughtfully varied food and exceptionally willing service. Central heating. Night porter.
Midway between 2 Christian Science churches.

LAKE DISTRICT
GLEN ROTHAY HOTEL, RYDAL
Near AMBLESIDE
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis; electric light; coaches from Windermere Station (A. & R. A. C.). Tel. Ambleside 43.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

LONDON, Cowley Grove Private Hotel, Uxbridge—Charming old mansion house with extensive grounds now open; visitors from abroad specially welcomed; every modern comfort. Phone Uxbridge 665.

LONDON, 34 Southwick Street, W. 2. Tel. 2364 Paddington; Grams "HEMMITED London"—Room, breakfast, bath, 6/- one night, 11/- 2 nights, 35/- week; hot & cold basins all rooms; dinner 2/6 (optional); 1 penny bus from Selfridges.

LONDON, S. W. 10, near Earls Court Station—Ladies' residential club for workers and students; from 38/- partial board. Particulars from MISS WADE, 11 Westgate Ter., Flaxman 4031.

LONDON, BAKER STREET. Welbeck 3401. BICKENHALL HOTEL, 64 Gloucester Place, W. 1—Gas fires; constant hot water; best English cooking; full or partial board; central, quiet.

LONDON
**SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL**
*First Class—Exclusively Vegetarian*
Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Day and Night Service. Illustrated Brochure from Hector Nicholls, Managing Director. Palace Gate, Kensington. W. 8. Tele. Western 7014.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

MORECAMBE, Hotel Metropole, Mrs. Waterfall—Splendidly situated, bay and mountain view; every comfort and convenience. CROSS COPP, Heysham Road. Phone 351.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—The Regent Private Residential Hotel; superior board residence, electric lighting, central heating; large garden. 55, 57, 59, Osborne Road, Jesmond. Telephone Jesmond 906.

PAIGNTON, DEVONSHIRE—Board residence; 1 minute sea; bathing from house; mid-day dinner; good cuisine; personal supervision; moderate terms. THE MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft, Colin Road. Marine Drive. Phone 57101

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Hotel—Central heating, gas fires; highly recommended for quiet, restful holiday; near Christian Science churches. Telephone 300011.

SOUTHPORT CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade—Fully equipped, electric lift, orchestra; tennis; garage; good golf centre. Tel. 4141 Grams "Marina."

### ENGLAND (Continued)

SOUTHPORT, Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47, Promenade (Late Park Rd.)—Central; hot and cold water, electric fires; tariff. Tel. 2737.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

LONDON — This time, THE ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, Russell Square. It's so central; bed, breakfast & bath from 8/6; weekly from £3.13.6.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON 4 MILES
REST, COMFORT, PEACE
Gloriously situated mansion, charming home, 30 bedrooms, 46 acres, from 3 gns. MR. and MRS. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen.

**TORQUAY**
For Cleanliness, Comfort & Consideration
CROFTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL
CROFT ROAD
E. E. & B. A. WHITE Phone 376111
Summer 3½ to 5 gns. Winter 3 to 4 gns.

TORQUAY, "Furnborough," Castle Road—Board residence; south aspect; excellent cuisine, personal supervision; terms from 2½ gns. Phone 3178. Proprietors, F. & A. COX.

TORQUAY—BOARD RESIDENCE; 1 minute Babbacombe downs and sea front; excellent cuisine, moderate terms. Proprietress MRS. A CLOW, Ashley Lane, Babbacombe, Torquay.

WELLINGTON HOTEL, CROWTHORNE, BERKSHIRE—The hotel that is home; non-residents also welcomed. For details and tariff please apply Resident Proprietress.

WESSEX BORDER—Mrs. Dean Broom receives 3 or 4 guests in modernised country house; garage; 2½ gns. week. Winterbourne Park, Gloucshire.

Westgate-on-Sea, Kent, *Sea Grange*
Private Hotel, beautifully situated facing sea, near links.
Proprietress: MRS. INGLIS

WORTHING—CLEAR VIEW HOTEL
Sea front; hot & cold water & gas or electric fires in bedrooms; good food; moderate inclusive terms.

### ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN—Masonic boarding house facing sea; clean, comfortable; terms moderate; open all year. MRS. SHIMMIN.

### WALES

LLANDUDNO—Branksome high class private hotel; near tennis, golf, both shores, pier; sunniest position; separate tables; accommodates 50; large lounge, dining, reading rooms; service and cuisine a specialty. MRS. ALLENBY KING.

### SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH CRESCENT Private Hotel, 6 Coates Crescent—Central; garage; bed and breakfast 5/6, board 12/6 per day. MRS. FORBES. Phone 22780.

EDINBURGH, Melville Private Hotel, 15 Melville St.—Central; bed and breakfast 5/6, board 12/6 per day. MRS. MOLLISON. Tel. 213901.

EDINBURGH, Marwick's Private Hotel, 7 Inverleith Terrace, 1 minute Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; accessible all parts. Tel. 24841.

**THISTLE HOTEL**
59 Manor Place Edinburgh
Centrally situated. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Phone 25494. Garage.
Mrs. Johnson.

### FRANCE

FRANCE, Paris Vicinity—Excellent accommodation in well-appointed house edge of St. Cloud Park; paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period; facilities, education, sports. MME. ANTOINE, 10 rue des Dames-Marie Sèvres Ville d'Avray (S.-&-O.).

PARIS. "BON ACCUEIL" — Highly recommended board residence; modern comfort; refined cooking; central position near Boulevard Montparnasse; telephone; moderate prices. MME DEUX, 42 Boulevard Raspail.

### GERMANY

BERLIN
PENSION POTSDAMERPLATZ
Bellevuestr. 6 Tel. Lützow 1614
High-class. Running water. Private baths.

BERLIN—Kaiserallee 201
Entrance Trautenaustr. Tel. Bavaria 3188
PENSION SCHÖNECK
Comfortable Family Pension
*Near chief railway stations.*

BERLIN—PENSION GANSEL
Bleibtreustr. 38/39, am Kurfürstendamm. Tel. Bismarck 5246. Every comfort. Superior private Boardinghouse.

BERLIN- PENSION DEMBSKI
Nürnbergerstr. 14/15, III. Floor. Lift. Tel. B 4 Bavaria 0591. Moderate charges.

BERLIN. PENSION FRITZ
Unter den Linden 62-63

BERLIN—WESTEND HOTEL
Stresemann Str. 115 am Potsdamerplatz.
Running water in every room.

BERLIN, W.—Frau Lowitsch, Zähringerstr. 17, receives paying guests in quiet home: Bechstein grand; good table; easy access.

HOTEL zur POST
FREIBURG, BR.

### NORWAY

OSLO
VETTAKOLLEN HOTEL
20 minutes by electric railway from Oslo
An ideal resort among extensive pine forest with charming views of the fjord.

### SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE
PENSION "LA MORAINE"
Nice, quiet Home near the Station
Melles Clerc & Grossglauser
Ave. Rasude 8

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL EUROPE
Comfortable Family Hotel
*Moderate terms* J. Bettschen

RESTAURANT ZUM BAHNHOF
HOTEL
H. DALLENBACH-MULLER
BURODORF

SWITZERLAND
HOTEL DES ALPES
MERLIGEN, Lake of Thoune
Charming and beautifully situated hotel. Open the whole year.
MISS LOSENEGGER, Managing Proprietor

**HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society**

---

# ENGLAND

## CHESHIRE
### CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester Tel. 603
For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever Shoes

PLANE TREE CAFE
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
RESTAURANT and TEA LOUNGE
The Café With Character and Charm
R. A. C. Appointed
TELEPHONE 314

### STOCKPORT

Chatterton's DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport

## DERBYSHIRE
### DERBY

High Class Groceries and Provisions can be obtained for
G. AUSTIN & CO.
4, 5 and 6, Market Place, Derby
Established 1796

*ALWAYS USE*
"VICTORY"
Self-Raising Flour
Mixed fresh daily. Quite different from ordinary self-raising flour.
PORTER, CURZON ST., DERBY
*Also* London Road and Pear Tree Road

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Ltd.
FHW *FOOTWEAR FOR ALL*
10/12 ST. PETER'S STREET

## DURHAM
### DARLINGTON

WHITE BROS.
NORTHGATE. DARLINGTON
for CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, BICYCLES, KOLSTER-BRANDES RADIO
*AND SERVICE THAT SATISFIES*

## LANCASHIRE
### ACCRINGTON

EDWARD TIPPING
*Grocer & Provision Merchant*
*QUALITY PRICE SERVICE*
GUNSTONE'S BISCUITS
JACOBS' BISCUITS
PEEK FREAN'S BISCUITS
192 Blackburn Road & 50, Abbey Street

ARNOLD RILEY
General Contractor, Joiner, etc.
Marl Terrace Saw Mills
*Office*, 185 Manchester Road, Accrington Tel. 2808

R. McKNO
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailor
92 BLACKBURN RD. (Gentlemen)
3, STATION RD. (Ladies)

ELIZABETH JEANS
*Exclusive Milliners*
MODERATE CHARGES
BANK STREET, ACCRINGTON

PEEL CAFE
(Proprietors, A. A. & L. Price)
*Pastrycooks and Confectioners*
14, Peel Street, Accrington

C. A. LANGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's HAIRDRESSER
31, BANK ST., ACCRINGTON Tel. 2557

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Ltd.
FHW *FOOTWEAR FOR ALL*
56 BLACKBURN ROAD

E. A. CALVERT
FISH and FRUIT DEALER
Crosse & Blackwell's Products
Yorkshire Relish
Orders delivered daily.
39, BURNLEY ROAD, ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS.
*GENERAL DRAPERS*
SALE Now Proceeding
Bargains in All Departments
8 to 12, CHURCH ST. Tel. 2568

Miss Kitty Wild L.V.C.M.
*Teacher of Pianoforte and Theory of Music*
233, Dill Hall Lane, Church, Accrington

Henry Bury (Junr) & Co.
Bridge St., Church, Accrington, Lancs.
PALE HOUSEHOLD SOAP
Finest quality—in quantities of ¼ cwt., ½ cwt., or 1 cwt. cut into 2-lb. bars or 1-lb. pieces, as required. Price 4d. per lb. net. Cash with order.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2700
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1304
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 62.71
BERLIN
69A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0179
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.600
PHILADELPHIA
903 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 0186
MIAMI
1220 Ingraham Building Tel. 9-2445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
2-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
CLEVELAND
1400 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 1600
ST. LOUIS
1713 S'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 6173
KANSAS CITY
405

## LANCASHIRE

### MANCHESTER (Continued)

**Dickson & Robinson**
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H. M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
*Catalogue free. Please ask for it.*
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made Entirely by Us in New Workshops.
HONEST UNDER THE COVER
Double Spring, All Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery from £10 to £137.10.0
Two Acres of Showrooms.
J. and J. SHAW Ltd.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester
Also at Compton Furnishing Co., Ltd. Bassnett Street, Liverpool

Depot for "Braemar" Pullovers, etc., for Men.
Rickards GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
20 OLD MILLGATE, MANCHESTER
Corner of Cannon St. Tel. Blackfriars 5600

J. EDWARDS & SON
61 DEANSGATE
"Queen" Shoes
MANCHESTER

### ROCHDALE

Rochdale's Leading Florist
E. APPLEBY
4 & 6 CHEETHAM ST.
ROCHDALE
Flowers from the Nurseries daily
Tel. 3816

E. HINDE
Tel. 3307
Ladies' Hairdresser
108 YORKSHIRE ST., ROCHDALE
*High Class Toilet Requisites, etc.*

E. ROBINS
Coats, Millinery and Gowns
Children's Wear
DRAKE ST., ROCHDALE

F. D. BUTTERWORTH
For Smart Men's Wear
at Popular Prices
DYEING & DRY CLEANING
98 YORKSHIRE STREET, ROCHDALE

RONA
Tel. 3664 216 Yorkshire St., Rochdale
*Gowns, etc., Ladies' Hairdressing*
Frocks for the School Girl
a Speciality

BURGONS LTD.
63 Spotland Road, Rochdale Tel. 4046
*Grocers & Provision Merchants*
*French & Italian Warehousemen*
Special attention given to family orders. Orders collected and delivered.

### SOUTHPORT

BROADBENTS
*The Premier Fashion Store*
and
*Ladies' and Children's Wear Specialists*

G. K. BROADHURST & Co.
*The Bookshop of Quality and Note*
5, MARKET STREET, SOUTHPORT
Tel. 2064 Tel. 2964
*Orders Receive Prompt Attention*

MATTI & TISSOT
*CHOCOLATERIE*
Well recommended Home Made Chocolates and Continental Confections.
16b Lord Street & 11 London St., Southport
Mail Orders Filled

BURSTON & NIXSON, Ltd.
*FAMILY GROCERY STORES*
Highest Quality & Latest Revised Prices
*Agents for*
Peek Frean's Biscuits, Armour's Oz Tonques, Instant Postum, Grape-Nuts, Shredded Wheat & Carr's Biscuits, Etc.
41, LONDON STREET, SOUTHPORT
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

### WIGAN

LAMB & BULLOCK
Beef and Pork Butchers
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues constantly on hand
4 MARKET STREET, WIGAN

*People of taste go to*
W. J. ATKINSON
49 MESNES STREET, WIGAN
for their Groceries and Provisions
Phone 346 *"The Shop that is different"*

## NORTHUMBERLAND

### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

The Two Ball Lonnon Auto Depot
(R. S. LETHER)
WEST ROAD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Repairs, Overhauls, Washing, Tecalemit High Pressure Greasing
Conscientious Service
PETROL and OIL
Breakdown waggon always available.
Phone 33262

C. H. Brown Ltd Newcastle-on-Tyne Heaton & Jesmond Jarrow & Whitley Bay
Grocers Provision Merchants News Agents Stationers Confectioners and Fruiterers
*Orders solicited and deliveres to all parts.*
TEL. JESMOND 824 and 863

### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Continued)

Bainbridge & Co., Ltd.
Market St. Grainger St. Bigg Market
Newcastle-on-Tyne
*Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitters*
*Fabrics and General Drapery*
*Boots and Shoes Leather Goods*
*Saddlery*
*Furniture and Furnishings*
*Carpets and Linoleums*
*Glass and China*
*Grocery and Provisions*
*Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hairdressing*
*A high-class service at moderate prices.*
Cafe, Restaurant and Tea Rooms
Telegrams "Bainbridge" Newcastle-on-Tyne
Tel. 25,000 Tel. Night Calls 25003

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

### NOTTINGHAM

HARRISON'S
*Everything for Everyone's Wear*
3-13 Hockley, Nottingham
'Phone 45480

STANLEY'S
OF 109A CARLTON HILL
The Latest in Millinery
Dainty Undies, Hosiery
Fancy Goods
*A visit will be much appreciated.*

F. MOWBERRY
*Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser*
PERFUMERY
PERMANENT WAVING, ETC.
194, Ilkeston Road, Nottingham
Phone 7249
No. 9 Trackless Tram from Elite

KENT & COOPER, Ltd.
TOP OF MARKET STREET
for Pianos, Gramophones, Radio and Musical Goods
*Branches*
Mansfield, Doncaster, and Chesterfield

WHETTONS Ltd.
*SHOES*
Foot Comfort and Fashion
*Fitted by Experts*
18, MARKET STREET Phone 45480

W. E. HORNSEY
*Printing a Specialty*
ACCOUNT BOOKS
Table stationery, Birthday and Occasion Cards. High-Class Notepapers.
18, GOLDSMITH STREET Phone 3038

## YORKSHIRE

### BRADFORD

SYDNEY PEARSON
*COSTUMIER and FURRIER*
Millinery, Hosiery and Lingerie
Specialists
28-30-32 DARLEY STREET, BRADFORD
Telephone 4515
LEEDS CUSTOMERS
Please telephone 61967 Roundhay

GERTRUDE WOOD
*Milliner and Gown Specialist*
Smart and Exclusive Models
31 BRADFORD ROAD, SHIPLEY
Tele. 1396 Shipley

R. WALKER & CO.
*Window Glass Merchant*
*Leaded Light Maker*
Mirrors Resilvered. Wind Screens. All Orders Promptly Attended to.
11 Hammerton Street, Bradford Tel. 7350

JAMS and LEMON CHEESE
Guaranteed Pure
J. SAVILLE & SONS
CITY ROAD, BRADFORD Tel. 1700

### HALIFAX

FURNITURE—CARPETS
DECORATIONS—DRAPERIES
SIMPSONS of SILVER STREET HALIFAX
TEL. 4165

R. SPEAK & CO.
*CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS*
We have specialised in working men's clothes since 1888. Men's big overalls. Jackets. Boiler suits. Good shirts. Khaki coats. Butchers' smocks and aprons. Painters' jackets and aprons. All sizes cloth trousers in stock. Suits made to measure.
21, WOOLSHOPS, HALIFAX.
*Trade Mark—"CANTBUSTEM"*

TELEPHONE 4039 SPORTS HOUSE, UNION ST. HX.
E. R. BEE CROFT, Ltd.
*Sports Outfitters*
Complete Stocks of All Indoor and Outdoor Games

*Ladies' Exclusive Shoes*
J. Collinson & Co. Ltd.
6a Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447

GRIMES for Travelling Equipment
For TRAIN, CAR or STEAMER
10 SILVER ST., HALIFAX Tel. 2996

### HARROGATE

GOODRICKS Ltd.
*High Class Butchers*
1 Cambridge Street
Tel. 3036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

SPENCER BROTHERS
Cambridge Street
Tel. 4646
High Class Fruiterers
Fresh Vegetables Daily
*Prompt delivery to all parts of town.*

Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.
FISH, GAME and POULTRY SALESMEN
JAMES STREET
Tel. No 3021 (3 lines)
FINEST QUALITIES
REASONABLE PRICES
ONE SERVICE ONLY—THE BEST

### HARROGATE (Continued)

STANDINGS Ltd.
*General Provision Merchants*
Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
*Cafe Branch Stores* Harrogate Station Square 20 West Park Tel. No. 4390

*Ladies' Exclusive Shoes*
WARD & CO., Ltd.
43 Parliament Street, Harrogate
Phone 2747

W. H. SLATER & SON Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS
("SUNDOUR" UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. No 2294. DAY & NIGHT

Coal COAL COAL
W. M. MILTHORP
Phone 3461
2 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate

### HUDDERSFIELD

WHO MADE THE EAT IN MEAT A TREAT? WHY!
GUY GOTHARD
FURS
Special Advantage to Those Purchasing FURS and FUR COATS
Furs and Fur Coats Cleaned and Re-modelled and Re-lined to Latest Designs by
MISS H. TAYLOR
45 Thornton Lodge Road 4 and 6 Car 1d. Stage.

GOWNS, KNIT-WEAR, HATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, ETC.
at
*BARGAIN PRICES*
James Armitage & Sons
17-21 BUXTON ROAD
Est. 70 Years Tel. 295

TEL. 1774
FLOWERS
Cut Flowers a Speciality
Floral Designs Made at Shortest Notice.
W. BRENNAN
ARTISTIC FLORISTS. MARKET WALK

### HULL

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Ltd.
FHW *FOOTWEAR FOR ALL*
83a PROSPECT STREET
39 WHITEFRIARGATE
160 HESSLE ROAD

### LEEDS

Schofields
THE HEADROW, LEEDS
*The Store With a Spirit of Friendly Service*
Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters

Tel 23741
36 & 38 New Briggate
Leeds
Leslie Ltd
*Smart Clothes*
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

R. BARKER & Co. Ltd.
*PIANOS*
Gramophones & Records
RADIO
Dependable Service
6, 7 & 8 ALBION PLACE, LEEDS
Phone 22086

WALTER BARKER
*Family Grocer*
*The Store for Discriminating Buyers*
Hyde Park Corner 255 Roundhay Road
57 Gt George St Street Lane Roundhay
19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown,
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds

MOORE'S
The House for Furnishings
Loose Covers and Curtains made to order
Belfast Linen Warehouse, Ltd.
36 ALBION STREET, LEEDS
Telephone 22010 Leeds

MRS. FIELDS
*Fancy Draper & Hosier*
11, OTLEY ROAD, Headingley, Leeds

A. E. ASTBURY
*Painter and Decorator*
2 Norwood Terrace, Victoria Road
Leeds

J. Ed. M. Greener
TICKET, SHOWCARD and POSTER WRITER
40 COOKRIDGE ST. (facing the Colisseum)
Telephone 24280

CRAIG
Isaac Stephenson Ltd.
121 Kirkgate, Leeds, & 99 Godwin St. BRADFORD
*ENGLISH MEAT PURVEYORS*
Telephones Leeds 20077; Bradford 3409

LEONORA FAULKNER
WEST BAR CHAMBERS Tel. 23801
Permanent Wave
18/6 Full Head
*Open all day Wednesday*

### LEEDS (Continued)

ABBOTT'S CAFE ROYAL
CROSSGATES Tel. 20 Crossgates
Home Made Cakes a Speciality
Madeira and Cream Cakes

### MIDDLESBROUGH

DICKSON & BENSON LIMITED IN THE ARCADE STORE MIDDLESBROUGH
BEST VALUE IN DRAPERY AND FURNISHING

AMOS HINTON & SONS
Limited
*The* Cleveland Grocers
Darlington and Saltburn

### SCARBOROUGH

The Shop for Visitors
Library, Leather Goods, Views, Postcards, Books, China.
ALBERT HOLLOWAY
82 NEWBOROUGH ST., 13 RAMSHILL RD.
SPA BOOKSTALL

For over 100 years we have been dealers in fine shoes
We give special attention to FITTING
W. COATES
21 NEWBOROUGH (next door to Boots Cash Chemists). Tel. 942.

ECCLES BIRMINGHAM CARAVANS TRAILERS
Sale or Hire
ROYAL GARAGE
34 BAR STREET

F. GREATHEAD
*ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER*
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical & Wireless Accessories

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Ltd.
FHW *FOOTWEAR FOR ALL*
116 WESTBOROUGH
61 NEWBOROUGH

*All kinds of Bread and Confectionery*
WALLIS BAKERY Ltd.
6 NEWBOROUGH 5 Tel. 944
*We sell Gunstones Chocolate Biscuits.*

### SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY RD., NETHER EDGE

The best way to get the best Coal is to order
OXCROFT
E. A. STEVENSON
Colliery Agt., Coal and Coke Contractor
141 NORFOLK ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.
'Phones:
Sheffield 23184, 23185 and 24894

FURS Furs FURS
Expert on all kinds of Furs. Call and see our goods. We clean and remodel all kinds of Furs at moderate charges.
S. A. Turvey
Tel. 23541 22 ECCLESALL ROAD

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
*for High Class*
Ladies' Merchandise
moderately priced

H. H. GREEN
*AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER*
172 Psalter Lane Phone: 60988
Repair Specialist. Any car repaired and serviced Personal attention 13 years' experience Radio supplies and repairs.

Melling Bros LTD.
*for Tasteful House Decorations*
BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates free

TELEPHONE 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING and DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

BUSINESS PULLING
PRINTING and WINDOW TICKETS
We can do the sort you need.
Tel. Cent. 22690
J. A. SANDERSON & SONS LTD.
9 and 11 Watson Walk, Sheffield

COCKAYNES Ltd.
ANGEL STREET
*See our advertisement on another page.*

*Quality* *Satisfaction*
E. HAYWOOD
*Family Grocer*
Service anywhere in the city.
492 FULWOOD RD. Tel. 61252
Rinso

High Class Dressmaker
*Alice Jackson*
528, FULWOOD ROAD Tel. 62239

York Ham and Wiltshire Bacon
*a Speciality*
JOHN C. BOULBY
*Family Grocer*
158 TO 162 ALBERT ROAD

### WAKEFIELD

CHAS. R. COE
14 Cross Square, Wakefield Tel. 2982
The best house in Wakefield for Pianos, Gramophones, Radio Gramophones, Music, Records.
*Tuning and Repairs*
Gramophone Records of Hymns sung at Christian Science Services.

C. A. BROTHERTON
11, BULL RING, WAKEFIELD
For Good Millinery, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Underwear, Blouses, Neckwear, Ribbons, Children's Socks and Gloves, etc.

### WAKEFIELD (Continued)

W. GARLAND & SON
*CABINET WORKS*
RISHWORTH ST., WAKEFIELD
Cabinet Makers, French Polishers, Upholsterers, Shop and Office Fitters. Furniture to Own Designs and Modernised. Estimates free. Phone 3073. Residence, 47 YORK ST.

## SCOTLAND

### AYRSHIRE—GIRVAN

Kettledrum Tearooms
2 HAMILTON STREET
Phone Girvan 111

### EDINBURGH

*ODD SKIRTS* for the Highlands
*Best Quality*
Durable Tweed from 12/6
AITKEN AND NIVEN
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's*
TAILORS
46 QUEENSFERRY STREET
Tel. 23229

Authentic Scottish Jewellery
In our saloon we are displaying a fascinating collection of Authentic Scottish Jewellery comprising ornaments and also articles of Scottish Pebble and Highland Horn, all of which are moderately priced.
We shall welcome with pleasure a visit of inspection, and we shall deem it a pleasure to be of service.
*MAIL ORDERS FILLED*
WILSON & SHARP Ltd.
139 Princes Street, Edinburgh
Phone 21850 Telegrams 'Rubies,' Edinburgh

JAMES GRAY & SON Ironmongers 89 George Street EDINBURGH
*Have you seen our new* Decorative Lampshades?
Beautiful new designs at most reasonable prices
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
TELEPHONE 24186

CHOICE FRUIT
*Fresh Cut Flowers*
*Vegetables*
WM. BROWN & CO.
41 Queensferry Street
EDINBURGH Tel. 23524

| | |
|---|---|
| Dunfermline Splint Coal | 40/- |
| Best Household Coal | 39/- |
| Warriston Blackband Coal | 34/- |
| Blackband Washed Nuts | 34/- |
| Treble Washed Nuts | 30/- |

*Special prices for three tons and upwards*
ANDREW STEWART
Heriothill Depot, Warriston Rd. Tel. 23890

J. MACMILLAN
*(Late of Wm. Ballantyne & Co.)*
Dealer in Old Gold, Silver, Antique and Modern Jewellery, Cut Crystal.
Repairs Jewellery, Watches and Clocks
27 ROSE STREET Tel. 36435
*(Corner of Hanover Street, 1 stair up)*

J. C. SMITH Ltd.
*Men's and Boys' Tailors and Outfitters*
Burberry and "Braemar" Agents
91 LOTHIAN ROAD
and at Bell Street St Andrews

### GLASGOW

For QUALITY-WEAR and HOME FURNISHINGS
RESTAURANT TEA-ROOMS
*Home-Baked Delicacies*
*Luncheons from Noon to 2:30 p. m.*
Tréron et Cie
234-290 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Printing and Stationery
PRIVATE or COMMERCIAL
Account Books
Loose Leaf Ledgers
G. A. H. DOUGLAS & Co., Ltd.
173 HOPE STREET

WINEFRED HUGHES
*MILLINER*
514 Victoria Rd., Queens Park, Glasgow, S. 2 and 197 St. Georges Road, Glasgow, C.3.
Telephone Douglas 824.

ANDREW SADLER
Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer
Antique Reproductions and Modern House Furniture
Wedding Gifts.
629 GT WESTERN RD. Tel. 2646 Western

WILLIAM BLAIR
*FAMILY BUTCHER*
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
23 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
Tel. Bridgeton 2616

W. T. CLARK & SONS
Painters and Decorators
332 Crown Street, C. 8
Telephones:
South 419 (House) Merrylee 1734

Ladies' Hairdressing
MARGARET TAYLOR
*(Phyllis Earle Diploma)*
268 BATH ST (Opp Kimi's Theatre)
Tel 4395 Douglas
*Coty's Toilet Preparations and Potter & Moore's Lavender Water stocked.*


# DAILY FEATURES

## All Nature

### Flamingo

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

NO WONDER Alice had such a difficult time in Wonderland when she played croquet with the King and Queen of Hearts. To begin with the ground was all ridges and furrows, the croquet balls were live hedgehogs which unrolled and walked away when most needed, the wickets were soldiers who stood doubled up so as to make arches with their hands and feet. But her greatest difficulty as one might well imagine was in handling her mallet, a live flamingo.

The shape of a flamingo's head might suggest an excellent mallet, but in addition to her difficulty in the straightening of its long neck, Alice would also have found the legs difficult to manage had she got that far, for the knee joints work the wrong way for such a use and would be likely to bend at the crucial moment. Alice didn't get that far though, for just as she got the neck nicely straightened out, and was about to give the hedgehog a gentle but firm blow, it would twist itself around with such a curious expression on its face she couldn't help bursting out laughing. Then she had to begin all over again.

Flamingos are curious birds. Their bodies are shaped much like a goose's, the legs are long like a stork's, the feet are webbed like a duck's, the neck is like a swan's and the head is peculiarly its own. Ornithologists couldn't place it in any natural family so they had to put it in a group all its own. There are six different species of flamingos found in the warmer regions of the world, in southern United States southward to Argentina, in Spain and Portugal, in eastern China and Japan, and all along the shores of the Indian Ocean.

The American flamingo is uniformly bright vermilion-scarlet, the female is a duller pink and the very young are brown. For a nest, the female shapes a truncated cone out of the surrounding mud occasionally strengthening it with the addition of twigs and bits of refuse. The height varies from a few inches to three or four feet depending on the height of the water at different times.

In flight these birds appear like great flocks of geese flying in long strings and wedges, with their necks stretched out to the front and legs to the rear. Like a flashing rosy scarf waving in the breeze, they slowly wend their way, changing breeding and feeding grounds frequently. When they are feeding the neck is twisted like a corkscrew until the head is upside down in the water. All during feeding time the feet continually stir the mud and the head is used like a shovel to scoop up mollusks, crustaceans, small fish and water weeds, none of which are of value to man.

## Brevities

**Louisville Times:** In Utopia, when breakfast is ready you have always finished bathing, shaving and reading your morning paper, and have abundant time in which to go to the office, after a leisurely meal.

**Portland Oregonian:** Some people drive around the country with their eyes never off the road map, and might as well stay in the living room.

**Judge:** Alfonso's announcement that he is still King of Spain is our idea of the ultimate in minority reports.

## In Lighter Vein

### A Genius

"I'm glad you're so impressed, dear, by these explanations I've been making about banking and economics," remarked the young husband.

"Yes, darling. It seems wonderful that anybody could know as much as you do about money without having any of it."—*Prairie Farmer.*

### Willing

Landlord (showing apartment)—"These are the rooms."

Applicant—"Who had them last?

Landlord—"A chap I threw out because he owed six months' rent."

Applicant—"Splendid! I'll take them on the same terms."—*Boston Transcript.*

—Humorist

Wife (inspecting possible residence): "I like the roof, dear. If anything went wrong with it, you'd be able to get up and see to it without needing a ladder!"

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

### Quotation for Today

ALL noble ornamentation is the expression of man's delight in God's work.
—RUSKIN

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Erudition** (Miss E. J., who says that she has consulted three different "Webster's" and that two gave the *u* long, and one pronounced it as *oo*)—There are a number of so-called Webster dictionaries. The Webster's New International Dictionary which is accepted by The Christian Science Monitor is published by G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.

According to our authority the word is pronounced *ehr-oo-dish'-un* (*e* as in *get*, *oo* as in *foot*,—not as in *food*,—*i* as in *it*, *u* as in *circus*). Notwithstanding the effort of some to sound "erudite" with the long *u*, here, too, the *oo* sound is prescribed. In fact, long *u* occurs very seldom after *r*. (Note, however, that the *u* in cherubim is preferably "quick-long").

**"Farther" in Ecclesiastes viii: 17** (Miss E. J., who says she has found the word rendered "further" in a King James Version of the Bible)—An examination of various editions of the Authorized Version indicates such a preponderating use of "farther" as to cause one to suspect "further" a misprint (although preferable in modern usage). "Further" and "moreover" came in with the various revisions.

**Written, begotten, eaten** (Mrs. E. F. B., who inquires the sound of the last consonant in the phonetic respellings, *rit'-'n, be-got'-'n, eet'-'n*)—The *n* is sounded without the aid of a vowel; the oral passage is completely closed by the tongue, the *n* sound passing through the nose.

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## Did You Know That—

*(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)*

**Steam has been used** successfully to cool a building in Detroit?

**Thirty-eight countries** have governments headed by presidents?

**Canada prohibits** the export of gold?

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Never Stop Loving

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Muncie, Ind.

TWO young men who for years had been intimate friends, became separated, locating in different cities. They had declared many times that neither time nor space could in any way interfere with their friendship, and for many months a steady correspondence was a source of joy and help to both.

Then a letter came from the older boy who was away from friends and relatives, hinting at some serious difficulty in which he had become involved. Future letters became more guarded, saying nothing of personal affairs, and finally the letters stopped coming.

For a whole year the younger boy continued writing his weekly letters, receiving no answer, and having no assurance that his letters were received, except the fact that they were not returned. The letters contained no mention of any lack on the wayward friend's part; there was no censure, no questioning or blame; they were just newsy, friendly, helpful letters.

Shortly after the end of a year a communication came from the absent one stating that he was now seeing his way out of the difficulties and was on his way home. He said that the letters, while an undeserved manifestation of true friendship, had been the one bit of light through many dark days, and had helped him to hold on and look up until he had been able to see his way through the maze of sin and despair in which he had been temporarily engulfed.

## What They Say

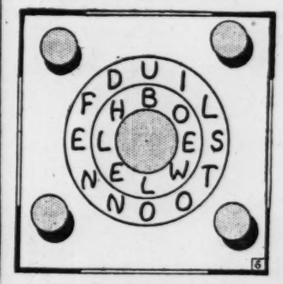
### The Way Out

"What the world needs to end the depression is to realize the love that should exist between men. Real business is not in getting dollars, but in loving".—*Henry N. Kost.*

### Progress

"Every day sees humanity more victorious in the struggle with space and time."—*Guglielmo Marconi.*

## Inventors Puzzle



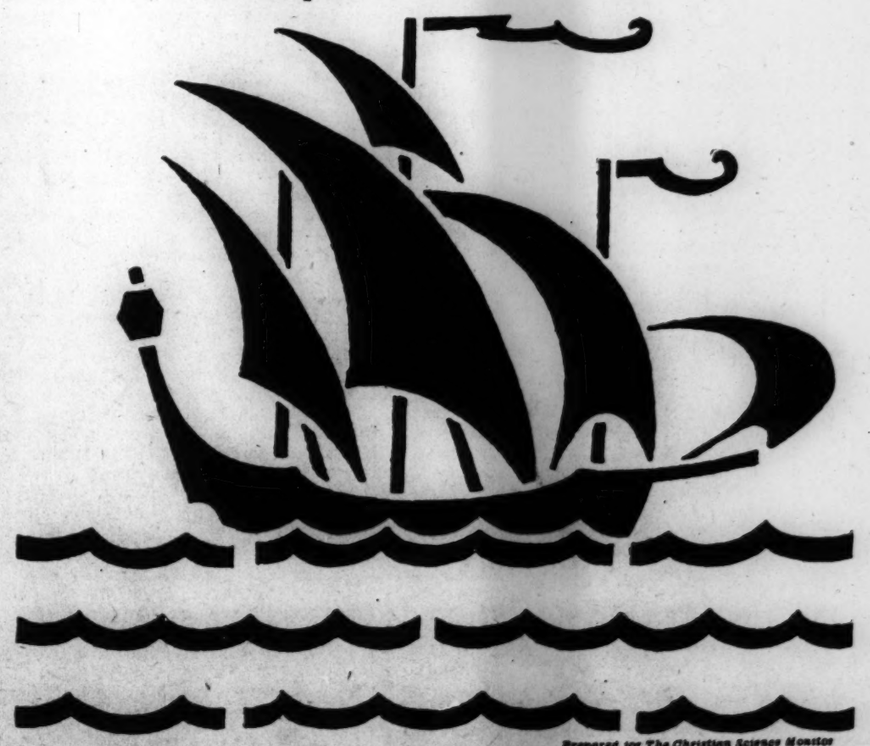

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

The names of four famous inventors are hidden in this puzzle two in each circle. By starting at the correct letters and moving clockwise, and skipping every other letter, you will be able to spell these names.

## Key to Puzzle

Answer to Riddle puzzle:
WHEEL
ARROW
GROSS
PLANT
PRONG (Wrong)

## Transparencies You Can Make



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

This Graceful Galleon Will Make a Fine Window Transparency. Trace It Upon Cardboard and With a Sharp Safety Razor Blade or a Pair of Small Embroidery Scissors Carefully Cut Away All the Black Parts. Do Not Cut Away the Small Cardboard Connections You Will Find in the Design, for If You Do Your Picture Will Fall to Pieces. Cut Pieces of Colored Tissue Paper Just a Little Larger Than the Openings and Paste Behind Them, Using Only a Small Quantity of Paste Upon the Edges. Make the Sails White, the Body of the Ship and the Flag Red and the Waves Blue

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



*Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor*

*The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.*

*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.*


# EDITORIALS

## The Really Important Campaign

IT IS a council of war which President Hoover has called to meet in Washington on August 26. The struggle in which the whole world is now engaged to resist the forces of panic and poverty is in a very practical sense a battle, and the men the President has summoned to consult with him on plans for a counter-attack upon depression are generals of business in their respective sectors. While to some it may appear that the President is going outside his official duties in thus seeking to promote business recovery, most Americans will be grateful for the leadership he is exercising.

Government cannot revive business. That is a task for the army of citizens. But today as never before economics and politics are interrelated. And today the American Government has undertaken a gigantic program for supporting and stabilizing business with federal resources. If this program is to be effective, it is essential that it be properly coördinated with the recovery efforts which business itself is putting forth.

It is on this vital campaign that leaders from the twelve Federal Reserve districts have been called to confer. The President has already mapped a tentative plan of counter-attack in his nine-point economic program. And the men who will gather in Washington have already been at work in organized committees in their own sections. They have collected information to facilitate the "canvass of means, methods, agencies and powers available in the country for general advancement," which the conference will make. Indeed, the nation has never seen such an intelligent and thoroughgoing attempt as that now being made to analyze and interpret the basic factors of finance and industry.

The principal problem of the conference will be to devise and coördinate measures to facilitate the flow of credit now available through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve System into the most useful channels. Already the banking structure has been greatly strengthened. But so far the irrigation system which was intended to push out the flood of credit to small businesses and individuals has not functioned very well. All have benefited by the stabilizing of banks and larger corporations, but the "easy money" policy has not been widely effective in stimulating new enterprise and employment.

There is one school of economic thought which considers this entire undertaking dangerous. It holds that the Government should never have embarked on an attempt to bolster private credit with public credit, that the Government will be saddled with bad loans and forced to liquidate them at a loss. All this is predicated on the belief that business must descend to even lower depths of deflation, that prices and production costs must be "shaken down" still farther.

But the great body of business and financial leaders have indorsed the Government's reconstruction program. They believe that economic ills are largely man-made and can be remedied by men. And while recognizing that some readjustments were necessary, they insist that "the bottom is reached" when community confidence agrees that it is reached, and that there is no "natural course" for calamity.

It is this attitude of active resistance to the forces of panic and poverty which will animate the economic council of war in Washington. And it is this attitude which should be developed, not only in measures to combat present difficulties, but to establish safeguards against their recurrence. This is the task of business.

Writing of the return to specie payment after the Civil War, Salmon P. Chase, who had been Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, said, "The way to resumption is to resume." According to the consensus of economic observers, America has now reached a stage where the way to resume business activity is to resume. In doing this, the efforts of business men, if they will get together and push, will count for more than anything political leaders can do.

An energetic commander-in-chief of officialdom can call leaders to take up this most essential campaign; government can lend its financial strength in an emergency. But ultimately business must itself work out a solution.

## Monticello More Than a Memory

IF THOMAS JEFFERSON should stand under the portico of Monticello, his old home among the hills of Albemarle County, Virginia, and turn his ear to the political breeze which is swirling toward the November election, he would hear that which would assure him that his memory has become thoroughly woven into the sinews of the United States.

Jefferson has secured to himself a sure place in American thought. His utterances still reverberate: "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations,—entangling alliances with none." "Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus . . . these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation." By such words has the great man of the "Little Mountain" carved his own memorial in the memories of a nation, till all political parties help themselves freely to many of his ideals and all America applauds.

Referring to a group of early patriots, Jefferson once remarked that every man stood "erect and solidly on his center." Thus stands Jefferson today. Nothing that his countrymen can say, no memorial they may erect can add to his greatness. But there is something Americans may do to secure to posterity the inspiration of treading where Jefferson trod, seeing what Jefferson saw, resting where Jefferson rested, climbing where he climbed. Monticello, designed by Jefferson and cherished by Jefferson, should rightly be a second Mount Vernon.

The old colonial house and several hundred acres comprising the estate should continue to be a patriotic mecca, as it has been for nearly ten years. But unless action is taken at once the estate will revert to private ownership and the people of the United States will be open to the charge of ingratitude to their country's founders. In 1923 Monticello was purchased by the Jefferson Memorial Foundation with the purpose of setting the area aside in perpetuity as a public memorial, but foreclosure is now threatened because $175,000 of the original purchase price has not been raised. It certainly should not be said either of Democrats or Republicans this year that, dedicating themselves to the ideals propounded by the drafter of the Declaration of Independence, they nevertheless neglect to dedicate a few of their dollars that the home where much of that document was conceived shall be preserved.

## Rams for Sacrifice

THE logic of events is leading the nations to consider the advisability of reaching an understanding which would go a step beyond the Briand-Kellogg pact outlawing war, and provide for consultations to bring pressure against any state which might commence hostilities against its neighbor.

Naturally, the governments, while estimating the advantages of such a covenant, are at the same time calculating the extent of the sacrifices it might involve. Some peoples feel that they cannot trust their security to treaties and conventions; they prefer to place their faith primarily in fortifications and armaments. Others, who perhaps because of their geographical position do not consider themselves in danger of invasion or attack, hesitate to pledge their support to such a scheme lest they become involved in disputes which do not concern them, or concern them only indirectly; they prefer to remain aloof if possible.

On both sides sacrifices will be necessary if this latest step in international coöperation is to be taken. But the sacrifice need not be security on the one hand nor independence on the other if all have the cause of world peace really at heart.

When God, as it is related in the twenty-second chapter of Genesis, told Abraham to take his son Isaac up onto the very hill where the great Temple at Jerusalem was later built and there sacrifice him as a burnt offering, Abraham hesitated not a moment, but went as he was bidden. The boy was bound and laid upon the altar and Abraham already had his knife drawn, when his hand was stayed and a ram appeared, caught in an adjacent thicket by his horns, ready for sacrifice. The ram, not Isaac, became Abraham's burnt offering.

That nations should be obliged to sacrifice either their security or their independence for the common good would be incongruous. That would not be a common good. Rather, they may be obliged to abandon a false sense of security based on brute force, or a mistaken concept of independence as implying cold indifference toward their fellow men. These are the rams for sacrifice.

## If Not Anschluss—What?

THE Anschluss is scotched. It is not destroyed. For the only lasting method of preventing the union of Germany and Austria is not to be found in the multiplication of prohibitions which may have to yield before *force majeure*, but in the actual rather than promised construction of a plan that will give Austria the means of living by itself or in association with its neighbors of central Europe.

More financial assistance is now to be given to the little country which was reduced to helplessness by the Treaty of Saint-Germain. Nobody can begrudge the new twenty-year loan of about £9,000,000, two-thirds of which is to come from the French and British Governments, and the other third from Italy, Switzerland and other nations. To give Austria a further breathing space was imperative.

Yet many politicians and economists are doubtful as to the ultimate effect of the loan. If a vessel is leaky, it serves little purpose to fill it. Loans are urgently wanted to tide Austria over a crisis which will certainly have repercussions elsewhere. But it is bad policy to pour in loans without stopping the leaks.

Has this operation of making Austria watertight been undertaken? It may be argued that to some extent it has. For Austria accepts foreign supervision of its finances. It is called on to balance its budget. It agrees to bring the official value of the schilling into consonance with its real value and gradually to restore the monetary exchanges.

So far so good, though the amount which is to go to Austria hardly appears large enough, especially as the third subscribed by Great Britain is to repay the Austrian Bank's short-term debt to the Bank of England. The Austrian Government will be enabled to return its advances from the National Bank. It will be in a position to pay for a year or so the interest on its foreign debts. More it cannot do, and if the loan is not to be ultimately wasteful it behooves the European powers to devise immediately an acceptable scheme for putting Austria on its feet again. That means to bring it into proper relation with its neighbors in the economy of central Europe.

The scheme of André Tardieu for a Danubian union was designed to that end. It was rejected on account of the opposition of various countries, and it may be that it was technically unsound. Nevertheless, it is essential that there should be some kind of Danubian federation if the only other alternative—the Anschluss—is ruled out.

Ruled out it is. It was ruled out by the treaties of Versailles and of Saint-Germain. It was ruled out by the Protocol which Austria signed ten years ago with lending countries. It was ruled out by the decision of the World Court which prevented the customs arrangements into which Germany and Austria were prepared to enter last year. It was ruled out by the opposition of the French, who insisted on fresh political pledges when an earlier loan was needed. On that occasion the British came to the rescue and saved Austria from making this pledge. But now the French have won.

The political price of the new loan is the abandonment for a score of years of any attempt to enter into economic union with Germany. The Austrian Government was obliged to accept, but the Austrian Parliament has plainly expressed its opposition. If not the Anschluss, if not some measure of economic union with Germany, what is the solution? If there is another solution, it must be brought forward without delay. For water cannot be made to run uphill, and if constructive steps are not taken, neither menaces nor pledges will eventually prevent the Anschluss.

## Avoiding Foreclosure

THE severe deflation of prices in the country and unemployment in the cities have resulted in many thrifty and hard-working people losing their homes through inability to meet payments and interest on the mortgages. From the broad viewpoint of national welfare this is a distinct loss, and every possible means should be taken to avoid foreclosures. It is the homeowning part of the population that is the most stable and most valuable to any nation, and dispossession is the surest breeder of radicalism. It is the money-lending class that stands to lose most from radicalism, and this is a time when money lenders should use all the forbearance possible.

In many cases mortgage holders have been liberal in deferring interest charges and payments, and even in writing off part of such payments. There is good reason why more of this should be done. It is not fair for debtors to be compelled to stand all the burden of deflation. Dollars are worth much more now than when loans were made, and even if the principal is written down the purchasing power of the remainder is just as great as the value of the original loan.

Many cases of foreclosure result in heavy loss to the holder of the mortgage. It would be much better to reduce the mortgage by the amount of the probable loss and give the debtor a chance to keep and pay for his home. Many mortgage holders are taking that view of the matter, and by so doing they are not only helping the debtor, but are also helping the constructive forces that are making for business recovery.

Foreclosures and forced sales depress the real estate market and lower the value of all property. Now that better times are in prospect, recovery can be hastened by avoiding foreclosures in every possible case.

Some countries have taken drastic action to prevent foreclosure by law. Roumania has reduced the principal amount of all farm mortgages by one-half, and cut the interest rate to 4 per cent. Similar action, though not so drastic, has been taken in Germany. There are serious legal obstacles in the way of a real estate mortgage moratorium by legislation in countries like the United States, but there is no obstacle in the way of a voluntary moratorium by agreement between debtor and creditor.

## "Bobby" in a New Rôle

A LONDON policeman set a new mark of efficiency recently. While patrolling his beat near Blackfriars Bridge, where street traffic is thick as well as speedy, he saw a motor lorry in distress. Knowing a thing or two about the insides of motor vehicles, he promptly doffed his helmet and his dignity, crawled beneath the chassis and did some useful tinkering. Then, emerging from his self-imposed garage service occupation, he stuck his helmet on again, dusted off his tunic and quietly walked away.

The only surprising part of the episode is that the story should have made the front page in so many newspapers. It is the sort of thing that anyone who knows the British policeman would naturally expect him to do. Of all guardians of the peace the British variety exudes the least outward show of authority. In the jargon of the exchange, he may be said to be long on authority and short on hauteur.

Travelers usually agree that friendliness is his middle name. Before the inquiring American visitor can open his mouth on approaching a police officer on Fleet Street, the latter smilingly points across the road and, with a "Yes, that's the Cheshire Cheese over there," serves to start the visitor thinking that Britishers after all are not so slow.

Possibly the London policeman is wrapped in less dignity because his getup is so unmilitary compared, say, with the mustachioed Parisian *sergent de ville* or the soldierlike *Schutzmann* of Berlin. In a way, he is rather an effective argument for disarmament. If he has a truncheon, it is carefully hidden somewhere out of sight in a back pocket.

Incidentally, it is significant that he is the only policeman in the world wearing a nickname of affection. "Bobby" is friend and mentor, as well as custodian of the law. Conservative Britishers rather made fun of the force which Sir Robert Peel, in 1829, substituted for the quaint and comic watchmen of that day, but when they found out what a good fellow the new policeman was, they took him to their bosoms and named him after his chief, Sir Robert.

But what will happen to street traffic when women motorists, hopelessly stalled in Piccadilly Circus, call plaintively to the officer: "Won't you *please* see what's the matter?"

# Editorial Notes

Critics of the great American game of baseball who hold that too much importance is placed on the sport should consider the team in Nicaragua which recently appealed a defeat to the Supreme Court of that country.

There seems to be a debate among readers of an English magazine as to whether a jot is larger than a tittle. Of course, it doesn't make an iota of difference, but it's more than a mite of fun.

## Recoloring the Racial Map

*By* R. H. MARKHAM

CLUJ, ROUMANIA

THIS city of Cluj, which might be called the capital of Transylvania, vividly shows that the colors of geographical maps are not products of the imagination and that history is vastly more than lessons written in textbooks or taught in classrooms. Here one passes racial and linguistic frontiers every time one crosses the square, and is plunged into history whenever the church bells ring or the bus conductor calls the name of the streets.

The grand cathedral in the center of the town is Roman Catholic, though more than once it has been forced to change its denomination. Just off the main square is an imposing Unitarian seminary, and in a neighboring boulevard, an impressive Presbyterian church. All these buildings are decades old and were built by communities established here centuries ago. At the humble end of a long street, lined by modest houses, is a bright new Baptist church, and on a very important square, where a number of vital thoroughfares meet, there rises an unfinished Eastern Orthodox cathedral. Scattered hereabout are several Jewish synagogues.

And every one of these edifices is a milestone on a crusaders' route, a rampart thrown up to defend a position or a monument raised to commemorate a victory—most of them centuries old.

The city itself was founded by Germans. On most of the stores, shops, and places of business the signs are written in Hungarian. Practically all the business is in the hands of Jews. The masters and rulers of the place are Roumanians.

Before the war Cluj was Kolozsvar. And Hungarians were its masters. Hungarian culture dominated a delightful, rapidly growing city, giving it a thoroughly western air. The bright red and blue of Hungarian costumes filled its market squares. The hill crests, adjoining it, were crowned by the gay and lively castles of Hungarian nobles of proud and ancient lineage. Vivid Hungarian music resounded in its public places, and gifted Hungarian opera singers drew aristocratic audiences to its gilt-adorned theaters.

* * *

This was well established supremacy. For a millennium the Hungarians had been masters here. Their domination, to be sure, was often disputed by Turks and Germans, but never seriously by the Roumanians. The Jews controlled the business and obtained the rank that money gives. The Szekelys, living largely as border guards in the high Carpathians not far away, shared the chief places with the Hungarians, for they indeed are Hungarians. And the reliable, vigorous, gifted Germans were leaders in the life of the city.

But the Roumanians, more numerous than all the others, were hewers of wood and drawers of water. They were cheese makers, clodhoppers, truck gardeners. They could not even live in the cities nor be appointed to any official position, unless they became Hungarians. They had but few schools, published a small number of books and papers, were almost excluded from business and largely shut out of the university, although they formed more than half of the population of this province and were in a great majority in most of the villages. For the most part unlettered peasants, they were compelled for many centuries to serve the Hungarian barons, economically and politically. Yet they clung with astounding pertinacity to their nationality, precipitated a number of revolutions, survived all hardships and advanced, until finally, at the close of the World War, they gained control of Transylvania and declared their province united with the Roumanian Kingdom.

Now they are turning this domination into facts. For twelve years they have been recoloring the map of Cluj and of other Transylvanian cities. The imposing university here has become a distinctly Roumanian institution, with Roumanian professors almost exclusively. Roumanian singers and actors occupy the stage of the fine city theater. Roumanian celebrities enjoy the castles among the trees along the hill crests. The large and extremely attractive Botanical Garden on the edge of the city is in the hands of Roumanians. Roumanian officials sit behind the solid, shiny tables in the City Hall, and all the streets and boulevards bear Roumanian names. The peasants, abandoning their cows and chickens, are pressing in from the edges of town to take up the reign of power. And plenty of "carpetbaggers" have come over the mountains from the "old kingdom" to rejoice with them in the holding of these reins.

This is, of course, a painful transformation and meets with stubborn resistance. Most of the people here still call the city not Cluj but Kolozsvar, the Hungarian name. Most of them refer to one of its main streets as "Emperor Franz Joseph" and not as "King Ferdinand." The language still most commonly heard is Hungarian and most of the local papers appear in that tongue. The moving picture advertisements are written in Hungarian and the Hungarian theater is still more popular than the Roumanian. Most of the radios, which abound, tune in for Budapest, and the opinions of the politicians in that capital incite as much interest as the decisions of the ministers in Bucharest.

* * *

The imprint of centuries cannot be obliterated in a decade. Yet the Roumanians are certainly progressing. They have opened a large number of new schools and are gradually making Roumanian a dominant language. The majority of young Germans and Hungarians speak it well, though the Roumanian intellectuals, also, all know German and Hungarian. Every telephone girl commands all three languages. The administration of the railroads, of justice, of the police and of the municipality is improving. The Roumanian papers, which come from Bucharest, are as good as those from Budapest. The chief Roumanian bookstore is the best in town. The administrative corruption and political caprice of the first post-war years are decreasing. Roumanians of ability and character are coming to the fore and more competent and reliable officials are filling places of responsibility.

But the people still flounder in the confusion caused by this sudden exaltation of a subjugated race, and the peace treaties weigh very heavily upon the former masters. The more than a million and a half Hungarians in Transylvania are sad, extremely sad. They are shorn of their pride, deprived of their primacy and made to feel as strangers in the land of their fathers. The future belongs not to them but to the peasants who used to work their estates. They deserve sympathy and good will. On the other hand, the Roumanians patiently endured humiliation for centuries—plowed and harvested, tended flocks, carted wood, dug in the mines, preserved their language and culture, and now feel they have a right to rule.

Unfortunately they are not doing it so well as it might be done. But they are improving, and are certainly more tolerant as masters than any masters ever were to them.

Two national aspirations clash in this city and province, but as Cluj, it embodies more justice, equality, fairness, brotherliness and hope than it did as Kolozsvar, though not so much brilliance and gayety.

# Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

## Education, Educators and Liquor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When reading, in the Monitor of July 18, the article titled "Watching the World Go By," the writer found himself greatly impressed with the subject under discussion, "Champions of the Liquor Power." The application of this cognomen to President Butler of Columbia University, President Hutchins of Chicago University and President Hopkins of Dartmouth College requires no new findings in order to justify its propriety. These gentlemen have presented, yea, paraded in true "champion" fashion, their views on the prohibition question before the public.

Why should the sponsors of higher education, which admittedly strives for rational and efficient thinking, become sponsors of a traffic which is known to produce the opposite? To what extent do these scholars recommend the effects of alcoholism in the research laboratories, lecture halls and libraries of our universities? If not at all, then to what extent can they justify these effects in the regular educational processes of social intercourse? The defense of these points would seem more interesting than the mere discussion of the rights of constitutional government especially when the discussion is hypothetically characterized without particular vision of a definite means of safeguarding human progress and harmony.

A renowned evangelist, a few years ago, said in one of his talks, that a little yellow bird, sitting on a thistle, singing to a cow, grazing close by, was not a startling phenomena, but if one should find a cow sitting on a thistle, singing like a little yellow bird, that would be startlingly phenomenal. Be that as it may, it hints at something here. We would not stop in amazement to seriously observe a whisky contender's ridicule of higher education, but it has a different effect, at least for the moment, when we hear a higher educator condone the interests of booze.

JOHN RALPH GRIFFITH.

Tulsa, Okla.

## A Campaign Suggestion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to offer a suggestion as to the present campaign: Ten million Americans facing starvation and yet the two old political parties have met in conventions without presenting one single constructive remedial measure. The real vital economic issues were overshadowed by a lot of booze propaganda. Every proposition advanced for betterment and reform was voted down.

Our two-party system has failed to meet the crying needs of our time. And a liberal third party candidate would probably be a hopeless attempt because of the lack of financial and newspaper support necessary.

There should, however, be an independent movement launched for the election, not of any particular party candidate, but for the election of nonpartisan electors as intended when the Electoral College was first proposed.

A conference should be called by liberals and a list of 15 or 20 outstanding American thinkers and practical economists should be suggested from which these nonpartisan electors should elect a President.

The names thus proposed should be men who have declared themselves in favor of a new industrial, social and political system. Among these may be mentioned Senator William Borah, Owen D. Young, Jonn Dewey, Nicholas Murray Butler, Oswald G. Villard, Gerard Swope, Norman Thomas, Gifford Pinchot, James T. Adams, Glenn Frank and Samuel Seabury.

The fact that some of these men differ regarding the Eighteenth Amendment is a minor matter. The important thing is, that they favor something better than the present capitalistic system under which 80 per cent of the nation's wealth has been concentrated into the hands of only 4 per cent of our population.

We hear about the failure of our democracy. The truth is, it is not democracy but the two-party system which has failed. The cities in which corruption flourishes are governed by the two-party plan. While on the other hand it is the nonpartisan governed cities which have risen to the higher ideals of public service.

We want the President and members of Congress chosen in such a manner that they will be answerable not to party regularity but to all the people regardless of partisanship.

Every candidate for Congress should publicly pledge himself to legislate in support of a platform declaring for:

Federal control of industrial and farm production, and distribution on a balanced basis in the interest of both producer and consumer.

Since the Government assumes power to draft and control armies for war, it should likewise assume power to control the army of industrial workers by fixing by a national law a 30-hour week, so that jobs may be rationed to all.

A monetary system that will aid in the maintenance of stablized prices.

A reduction in taxes by the abolition of all superfluous tax-spending units and the complete reorganization of our entire governmental machinery on a simplified basis, with only two separate divisions, viz., local and national, coupled with proportional representation so that our democracy can function with directness, efficiency and responsiveness.

If the Eighteenth Amendment is to be repealed, then the National Government should undertake the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, to the end that 100 per cent of the profit will be secured by the Government and bootlegging between dry and wet states avoided. Nothing can be gained by returning to the profit-making saloon.

Substitute the patriotism of peace for the patriotism of war.

Constitutional revision which would make impossible the nullification by a 4-to-5 court decision of welfare laws, such as abolition of child labor.

Distress caused by widespread unemployment is a national, not a "local" problem. Therefore, relief and old age security should be provided by tax levies, not upon homes, but upon large incomes. Construction projects, such as road building, etc., should be immediately undertaken. This will cost far less than our expenditures for war.

SAMUEL A. CARLSON,
Mayor of Jamestown.

Jamestown, N. Y.

## "Around the Reading Lamp"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested in your editorial "Around the Reading Lamp" in the Monitor for July 29. Among other things you say, "It is to be hoped, however, that no motorist will be tempted to have his wife read aloud to him while he is driving the family car." A year ago I was studying for my M. A. degree. The time was becoming short and I had much ground to cover. It was necessary to get the air once in a while. So I would drive the car and my wife would read to me from books on economics and on railway operations. We had no accidents, we enjoyed the country and I passed the examinations!

W. H. ARKENBURGH.

Schenectady, N. Y.